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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1875.

Falling off of Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the three summer months of this year are about two and a half million dollars less than for the same period in 1874. It is feared that on account of the unsettled condition of trade there will be a further falling off of the customs receipts during the fall.

The National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

It is stated that one of the causes of the suspension of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco was that it had loaned on call to the Bank of California $250,000 in specie, and when the latter bank closed its doors it had to follow suit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1875.

Postmaster General Jewell Willing to Retire.

Postmaster General Jewell, when his attention was called to-day to the recently published statement that the President was displeased with his course in making appointments in the Southern States, said that whenever the President intimated that he wished to make a change no one would be more gratified than himself. He had spent now two years away from a large business, one in Russia and one in the Cabinet, and he was aware of pressing demands upon his time to care for his own affairs. He would retire with continued friendship for the President and welcome his successor with all the good will his nature could express.

Secretary Delano Nearly Ready to Go.

It is stated in official circles that Secretary Delano will retire from the Cabinet immediately after the investigating reports are presented to the President. Satisfied that he will be fully vindicated against the charges, Mr. Delano will not embarrass the President by remaining in his office, but carry out an intention formed nearly a year ago of devoting the remainder of his life to his own business affairs.

Changing National Bank Notes.

The engravers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are now engaged in effacing the names of Colby, Jeffries and Chittenden, former Registers of the Treasury, from the plates of the national bank notes and substituting that of John Allison, the present Register. General Spinner's name is also to be effaced and the name of the new Treasurer, John C. New, engraved in its place.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1875.

The Ohio Campaign.

A prominent Democratic politician in Ohio, and a member-elect of the next Congress, in a letter to a friend in this city does not speak hopefully of the election in that State and thinks it quite obvious that Allen should be elected, fears that Hayes will beat him.

Calling in the Five Per Cent. Loan.

The syndicate has, in thirteen months, subscribed for one hundred and forty-five million of five per cent. bonds, while during the same period there have been two calls, amounting to thirty-eight million dollars for bonds for the sinking fund, making a total of one hundred and eighty-three millions of five per cent. bonds called in. The European capitalists are all anxious to get United States securities, and it is only a question of a few months when the entire amount of the five per cent. loan will have been taken. The next loan is the four and a half per cent. bond, which it is understood the Secretary will offer for sale for its par value in coin, with the intention of accumulating gold for the redemption of legal tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 2, 1875 (patents dated August 17, 1875). Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. & C. E. H. Negley and J. T. Cunningham, Pittsburgh—Apparatus for the manufacture of ice.

H. Allen, Titusville—Oil stove.

W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Block tin furnace.

S. Towber, Philadelphia—Injector.

W. Pearson, Philadelphia—Machine for sewing hosiery seams.

J. & A. S. Scott, Coatesville—Welding compounds.

C. A. Teal, Philadelphia—Hair picker.

J. R. Barry, Philadelphia—Cushion cleaning machine.

D. Eldridge, Philadelphia—Fare register.

W. L. Ralle, Westchester—Weather guard.

A. T. Nichols, Williamsport—Sawing machine.

C. B. Porter, Philadelphia, Stand for water cooler.

A. Schadewald, Philadelphia—Fabric for coveriet.

J. H. Stileman, Philadelphia—Fire engine hydrant.

A. Young, Philadelphia—Vernier.

Reissue.—N. J. Keller, East Birmingham—Sand and gravel separator.

Design.—A. Head, Philadelphia—Carpet, 3 cases.

Trade Mark.—J. A. Craig, Philadelphia—Medicine.

OHIO.

W. Aldrich, Dayton—Feed for grain drills.

J. F. Ebert, Dayton—Window frame.

W. Knitzsch, Dayton—Milling machine.

W. Knitzsch, Dayton—Seam cutting machine.

W. Knitzsch, Dayton—Tool holding attachment for lathes.

R. S. Nugent, Dayton—Turning flanges on boiler heads.

R. S. Nugent, Dayton—Screw cutting die.

W. Aldrich, Dayton—Grain drill.

C. F. Force, jr., Cleveland—Canal lock.

W. C. B. Richardson, Cleveland—Rotary spader.

W. C. Fellows, Toledo—Scaffold clamp.

J. C. Rorick, Wauseon—Apparatus for tempering butter.

R. W. Caldwell, Zanesville—Baby jumper.

L. Corlay, Finlay—Medicine composition.

S. S. Miller, Republic—Ladder.

A. Schrock, Massillon—Car wheel.

Reissue.—W. Wilson, Cincinnati—Corder for sewing machine.

Design.—W. C. Davis, Cincinnati—Heating stove.

SECRETARY BRISTOW

left to-day for New York, on official business.

OFFICIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Director of the Mint in San Francisco has sent the following telegram from that city to the Secretary of the Treasury: "An additional half million of gold coin may be transferred from the bullion fund to the Treasury without interfering with the prompt payment of bullion deposits and purchases by the mint, which is refining on a large scale. Business is improving and will soon move forward on a more solid basis."

THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

Ex-Secretary Welles Vindicates Admiral Farragut and Corrects the War Department and United States Supreme Court.

HARTFORD, September 3.—Hon. Gideon Welles has written an article, published in the *Times* of this city, in defense of Admiral Farragut as the capturer of New Orleans. The article is in reply to a statement in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered by Justice Swayne in the case of the City of New Orleans, appellant, *vs.* the New York Mail Steamship Company, in which the expression occurs, "On the first of May, 1862, the army of the United States captured the city of New Orleans." Mr. Welles proves that the city was captured by Farragut on the 25th of April and held by him until the arrival of the troops. He also quotes from the records of the War Department to show that repeated injustice has been done to the Admiral. A chronological record published by the Department, and purporting to give a record of all the events of the war, does not contain Farragut's name and gives credit for the capture of the forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans to Admiral Porter, who was a subordinate under Farragut. The article concludes: "I have felt it a duty to the navy, to the truth of history and to the most distinguished hero of the war, to correct the persistent misstatements which have been and still are made in regard to the capture of New Orleans and to some of the attending circumstances and events of that period. The document which is sent out by the War Department as a 'chronological table of battles, skirmishes, etc., which took place during the rebellion,' is not truthful and reliable, in so much as it suppresses, or fails to make mention of, some of the most important and conspicuous battles which took place, and wholly omits the name of the most distinguished hero of the war.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, September 6.—The State Convention met to-day, 119 members being present. There was one vacancy, created by the death of ex-Governor Graham. Two ballots for President resulted in Ransom, Independent Democratic, receiving 59; Dockery, Republican, 58. The two candidates voted scattering, leaving the result undecided. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow. Intense interest is felt in the result.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, September 6.—The Alabama Constitutional Convention met to-day. General L. P. Walker was chosen President by acclamation, Republicans and Democrats all voting for him. His father was President of the Convention which adopted the Constitution in 1819, under which Alabama was admitted into the Union.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Late Ralston a Defaulter for Over Three Millions.

Official Account of the Matter from the Present Head of Affairs.

The United States Mint a Debtor to the Broken Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—It has been reported that the Bank of California was largely indebted to the United States Mint here, that the bank had been refining for the mint and it was supposed the indebtedness was increased through that channel. The Superintendent of the Mint states to-day that, on the contrary, the mint owes the bank $125,000, payable on demand.

The *Bulletin* published an editorial this evening in which, after referring to the course of the paper with regard to the Bank of California and Ralston, it says: When the bank suspended last week we thought it our duty to protect, as far as possible, depositors and other creditors of that institution. We published just so many facts as we believed would best serve the purpose, and no more. We then said that the failure was owing to the mismanagement of the late President, and that this mismanagement was, in short, without the knowledge of the directors. For these statements we were soundly abused. The various press undertook to marshal all the corrupt elements against us. We were in possession of facts which we could not state, because we were most anxious that the directors, if possible, should contrive some way of extricating themselves. We preferred to suffer the assaults of enemies rather than to give the facts at a time when they might furnish a complete vindication of our attitude toward the bank, but might at the same time hinder and possibly defeat the plan which the direciors were divising for the protection of the creditors of that institution. The directors, some of whom have always been staunch friends of the *Bulletin* and are so now, have perfected their plans and have settled on a basis of action whereby every creditor of the bank will be fully paid. We have full confidence both in the amity and the good faith of these men. They will redeem their pledge, and may ultimately make the bank stronger than the one which suspended. It was time that the *Bulletin* should be relieved from the secrets which it has been abused for keeping. We therefore proposed to ask the consent of the board of directors to relieve us from any further obligation to keep secret some facts within our knowledge. Having done our best to protect others, it is part of our duty to ourselves and to the public now authorized by D. O. Mills to say that the late President did, without the knowledge of the directors, use private loans from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of the bank's resources, which amount remains unpaid. This was the cause of the recent failure. Probably also where the wonder has been as to what was the defalcation. We are also authorized by the same authority to say that there was an over-issue of stock, which over-issue is now being purchased by the particular use which was made of this large sum of money it is not our duty to mention. When these discoveries were made, the connection of the late President with the institution was at once severed. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of money had gone out of the bank without the knowledge of a single director."

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—Your agent is in a position to state positively that Mr. Mills does not deny the statement attributed to him in the dispatches of Saturday relative to Ralston's defalcation and overissue of stock. As regards the statement that the assignment to Sharon of the Belcher property covers the debt, leaving $2,000,000 surplus, it is doubtful if the amount will cover his defalcation. It is not to be supposed that these things did take the prospect of resumption, as they have been taken into cosideration in the arrangements in progress. The Treasury to-day redeemed notes of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company to the amount of $75,000.

In the Fifteenth District Court to-day a decision was given against the city in the test case of protested taxes. The case is one of many involving from five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand dollars, and will probably be appealed.

In the case of Pearson, bondholders against the California Pacific Railway, it was announced to-day that a settlement had been made outside of court. It is understood that the terms are the same as offered to the bondholders before litigation.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Planters' National Bank, of Louisville
Robbed of $100,000—The Teller Confesses to the Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Planters' National Bank, of this city, was robbed of a large amount of money this morning. About day break the teller, Louis Rehm, was discovered near the bank on the way to the police station. He could hardly speak at first, but after a while informed the detectives that three men had taken him from his bed during the night, proceeded to the bank, and forced him to deliver up the keys, by which they opened the safe and abstracted the money. He also alleges that the was chloroformed and stabbed in the side, where there is a slight wound. The bank officials closed the doors and refuse to tell anything concerning the affair, further than that depositors will not lose. The amount stolen is believed to be nearly $100,000.

Later.—Louis Rehm, teller of the Planters' National Bank, has confessed to having robbed the safe himself. The directors of the bank met and, after consulting, came to the conclusion that Rehm's story was a fraud and he the robber. The President so informed him, but Rehm asserted his innocence time and again. Being told that at first regarding the matter, he asked for an hour's sleep. He retired for that space, and on awakening confessed to a detective that he had robbed the safe before twelve the preceding night, carrying its contents home and burying them under the house. An examination by the detectives revealed all the money tied in a small sheet, under ground and in the rear of Rehm's residence. He was arrested and is now in jail. Previous to the robbery Rehm was regarded as honest as any one in the bank. Why he took the money in the manner described is unaccountable. He says himself he doesn't know why he took the money, and now realizes the improbability of his being taken from bed, as was related.

End of the Georgia Insurrection Farce.

AUGUSTA, September 4.—The Grand Jury of Washington county, to whom the alleged insurrectionists have been on trial, presented a report yesterday, recommending a discharge of the remaining prisoners and commending the Judge and counsel for the faithful performance of their duty. Judge Johnson then addressed the Grand Jury and citizens, advising the latter to acquiesce in the decision of the jury and commending the people for the conservative and law abiding course they had pursued. All the prisoners not indicted were discharged, and the court adjourned until the regular term.

Fight at a Political Meeting in Mississippi
—Several Persons Reported Killed and Wounded.

VICKSBURG, September 4.—A difficulty occurred at a Radical meeting at Clinton, Mississippi, to-day. Three whites, Charles Chilton, of Clinton; Martin Silvey and Mr. Thompson, of Raymond, are reported killed. Three negroes were killed and several whites and negroes wounded. No positive information has been received regarding the origin of the conflict. About one hundred and fifty armed whites from this place and fifty from Edwards and Baillou arrived at Clinton this evening, to protect the town. The negroes are reported arming and threatening another fight.

The Trial of Westervelt.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—The whole of the morning session of the court, in the trial of Westervelt, was occupied in the cross-examination of Police Superintendent Walling, of New York. No new facts were elicited.

Suicide of the Founder of the New York Philharmonic Society.

PATERSON, N. J., September 3.—M. C. Hill, musical conductor and founder of the New York Philharmonic Society, shot himself last night at his residence in the suburbs of this city, and died this afternoon. Pecuniary difficulties caused the act.

Killed by a Tramp.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Wm. Hutchinson, a farmer living near Worthington, Ohio, was shot dead by a tramp whom he found in his barn.

Prevalence of Crime in the Schuylkill Mining Region—Vigilance Committees Forming—A Young Man Killed near Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 3.—Two young men, named Young and Kirby, while driving near Lanagan's path, were accosted by two special policemen. Thinking they had fallen into the hands of some of the outlaws who now infest the mining region, one of them drew a revolver and fired, wounding one of the policemen. The other officer returned the fire, killing Young instantly. Kirby fled to the woods and escaped. Great excitement exists throughout the Schuykill region, in consequence of the prevalence of crime, and in several localities vigilance committees are being organized.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.
DEATH OF GENERAL FROSSARD.

PARIS, September 3.—General Frossard is dead.

[Charles Auguste Frossard was born in 1807. Having been educated at the Paris polytechnic school and the military school in Metz, he entered the army in 1827, participating in the Belgian campaign of 1831-2, sent to Algeria as a captain in 1833 and returned to Paris a major in 1846. During the Crimean war he acted as chief of engineers of the Army of the East. He retusned to Algeria, where he remained till 1859, when he was ordered to Italy, with the rank of general. At the close of the war he was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor and appointed Governor of the imperial prince. At the beginning of the Franco-German war he obtained command of the Second corps of the army of the Rhine, opening the war by an attack upon Saarbuck. Later he was defeated between Spichern and Forbach, withdrew to Metz, fought at Courceiles, Mars la Tour and Grarelotte. At the surrender of the latter fortress he was made a prisoner and was detained at Frankfort till the close of the war. In 1872 he published a report of the operations of his corps, in the nature of a personal justification.]

Turkey.
LONDON TIMES URGES BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, September 3.—The *Times*, commenting on the Herzegovinian troubles, strongly urges the fitness and duty of interference by Great Britain.

TURKISH CONSUL AT SEMLIN REFUSED ADMISSION TO BELGRADE.

LONDON, September 3.—The Turkish Consul at Semlin, desiring to visit Belgrade on private business, was refused admission, and the Porte has demanded an explanation.

THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS A DECISIVE VICTORY IN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, September 3.—A dispatch from Therapia, a suberb of Constantinople, in which foreign ministers reside, says the Turks in Herzegovina have gained a victory, and ten thousand insurgents have been driven across the frontier into Dalmatia, where they have been disarmed by the Austrians. Nevesigne, the focus of the insurrection, has been destroyed. Communication by way of Kleck has been reestablished.

THE SULTAN'S POLICY INDICATED.

LONDON, September 3.—A special from Constantinople to the *Times* states that Servia Pasha has been instructed to issue a proclamation on his arrival at Mostar, giving assurances that henceforward no taxations or illegal acts will be committed in the name of the Goaternment. He has also been directed to dismiss and punish official guilty of oppressing the people, to constitute a special tribunal which shall examine and satisfy the demands of those who have been objects of arbitrary treatment, to recall any persons exiled without judicial trial and expel agitators. He is authorized to employ all necessary means to execute these instructions. The Porte, while determined to repress the insurrection at all cost, intends to extirpate abuses likely to lead to its repetition.

THE INSURRECTION ON THE WANE.

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople represents that the insurrection in Herzegovin is now maintained by bands of robbers. No regular insurrection is to be seen around Trebigne. The fugitive insurgents have driven 18,000 head of cattle into Dalmatia for security.

NEUTRALITY OF GREECE.

A semi-official journal of Athens vindicates the Government of Greece in its neutral conduct. Greece, the journal says, Schavonians never helped the Greeks in Crete, and Grecian interests imperatively call for friendship with Turkey. The *Neologos*, the Greek organ of Constantinople, adverts to an alliance between Greece and Turkey.

MEDIATION LIKELY TO FAIL.

LONDON, September 4, 5:30 A. M.—The Moscow *Gazette* says the mission of the mediating Consuls at Ragusa is likely to fail. The Consuls are not entitled to guarantee Turkish concessions to the demands of the insurgents on the one hand, and on the other the insurgents are destitute of a common chief who could pledge himself for the ratification of any agreement.

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA.

A *Times* special from Berlin states that the Porte has declared, in reply to cautions of the powers, that he is willing to refrain from offensive measures against Servia, providing the Servian Government does not directly or indirectly assist the insurgents.

LONDON, September 4, 6 A. M.—A correspondent of the *Alle Gemeine Zeitung*, writes from Belgrade that Prince Milan is not likely to prevent Servia from helping the insurgents. A telegram from Belgrade to the *Daily News* asserts that Servia intends to call out 20,000 men. The official Montenegrin journal avows that Montenegro will remain neutral only in case circumstances should prevent action.

MANIFESTO FROM LEADERS OF THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, September 4.—A special telegram from Berlin states that the Scalvonic papers announce that the leaders of the insurrection have issued a manifesto demanding the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a Christian prince, to be chosen from one of the European dynasties. They are to pay tribute to Turkey and to participate in the conference at Mostar, fearing Tuakish influence.

SERVIA QUIETED.

LONDON, September 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that information has been received from Belgrade by the Turkish Government and by the foreign embassies, which relieves apprehensions that Servia will by her conduct add to the complications of the Herzegovinian question. A solid agreement between the powers and the Sedervia government has been effected at Belgrade. Owing to the pressure brought to bear by the representatives of the former. Servia undertakes to restrain the party of action within its borders.

SERVIA ABLE TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.

BELGRADE, September 6.—The Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified the Turkish Government and the powers that Servia has taken the necessary measures to prevent armed bands going to the aid of the Herzegovinan insurgents.

England.
THE COLLIE TRIAL.

LONDON, September 6.—The trial of William Collie, who, with his brother Alexander, of the late firm of Alexander Collie & Co., is charged with fraudulently obtaining money under false pretenses, has been adjourned until October 18th, to give the prosecution time to capture Alexander.

MONTREAL.

The Conflict over Guibord's Body

MONTREAL, September 3.—After the departure of Giubard's remains from the Catholic cemetery gates yesterday afternoon, the mob remained in force on the ground until the arrival of the Mayor and fifty police, when they immediately abandoned the gates and dispersed. Before this, however, some of them had filled up the empty grave and torn down the cross over it. The Prince of Wales regiment rendezvoused last evening and is held in readiness for any outbreak. The mob, numbering several hundred and well armed, are at the cemetery to-day. It is not known when the funeral will be attempted again. The priests deny that they instigated the riot. The feeling runs very high between the Catholics and Protestants. The Orangemen talk of turning out at the funeral.

MONTREAL, September 6.—Thousands visited the scene of the late riotous gathering yesterday, the grave of Guibord's wife, which was recently opened for the reception of Guibord's remains, being the chief object of attraction. It is rumored that systematic preparations are being made by the French Canadians in and around the city to prevent the burial, and that arms are being transported to aid the belligerents. It is stated on good authority that precautionary measures are being taken by members of the French Canadien Institute to prevent the raising of Guibord's remains after being interred. M. Doutre has received several threatening letters, and a number of his friends now guard his house nightly. No allusion was made to the riot in the Catholic churches yesterday.

LOUISVILLE.

Catholic Church Troubles—Newspaper Controversy—An Appeal to the Pope.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—The recent changes in the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Louisville are the subject of much talk in this city and State. Rev. Father Lawrence Bax, pastor of St. John's, in Louisville, whom Bishop McCloskey removed to Bowling Green for insubordination, published a card to-day defending himself and giving the cause for the publication a desire to vindicate his character as the pastor of St. John's. To-morrow Bishop McCloskey will publish a card severely criticising and condemning the remarks of Father Bax. Both parties will lay the case before the Pope ere long, messengers now being on the way to Rome.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Democratic State Ticket Elected—Congressional Delegation Probably three Democrats and one Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—Election returns from the interior are coming in very slowly. As far as heard from, Bidwell polls 760; Irwin, 2,175; Phelps, 1,480. Nothing yet known as to the election in the city, though many consider Clayton, ring, ahead for Mayor. The vote of the city is about 25,000.

In the Second Congressional district the fight is between Page, Republican, and Larkin, Democrat. Tuttle, as far as heard from, was much behind. It is the general impression that Piper is ahead in the First district, but all speculations as to the result in this city are utterly vague and unreliable. Luttrell, Democrat, is probably elected in the Third district.

Returns to date are meagre, but indicate that the Democrats have elected the State ticket by a large majority. Houghton and Tuttle, Republicans, are probably elected in their respective Congressional districts. No returns yet from city precincts.

City election returns indicate a close fight for Mayor between Clayton, on the *Chronicle* ticket, and Bryant, the Democratic ring candidate. The State is conceded to Irwin and the Democratic State ticket by a large plurality.

Later indications are that Wigginton, Democrat, leads Houghton for Congress in the Fourth district. Piper, Democrat, is thought to be ahead in the First district, with a close fight between Swift, Republican, and Rankin, Democrat. Luttrell, Democrat, is probably elected in the Third district. Page and Larkin are close. Returns of Legislative tickets are meager, but the Democrats will undoubtedly have a plurality in both Houses, if not a majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—The vote of the State, as far as heard from, except San Francisco and Sacramento, which are much mixed, gives Irving 21,694; Bidwell 9,673. In the Second Congressional district, Page, Republican, 4,891; Larkin, Democrat, 4,361; Tuttle, Independent, 1,397. Third district, Lutterell, Democrat, 3,041; Denio, Republican, 2,466; Reed, Independent, 2,163. Fourth district, Wigginton, Democrat, 6,442; Houghton, Republican, 4,803; Thompson, Independent, 1,675. In this city Piper, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected, but the other officers are still undecided.

The result of the election in this city is still undecided. The manner in which the ballots have been counted renders the result difficult to report till the State is fully canvassed. Page, Republican, is probably elected to Congress in the Second district. No returns are received to-day to modify other previous reports.

With few exceptions, the ring have likely captured the city. The contest between Clayton and Bryant is still undecided. Bidwell, Independent, is now declared Assessor. One or two minor officers are in doubt. Otherwise the Democrats are thought to have made a clean sweep.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—The Gubernatorial vote, as far as returned, is: Irwin 33,000, Phelps 25,000, Bidwell 18,000. The Legislative returns are not yet published, but the Democrats will have an overwhelming majority. The contest on Mayor is still undecided, with the chances favoring Dayton, the *Chronicle* candidate. The Constitutional Convention is defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—Bryant, Democratic ring candidate, is elected Mayor by a small majority.

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Two St. Louis Editors Quarrel over Jeff. Davis and Shoot at Each Other in Winnebago County, Illinois—Both Behave Splendidly and Fire too High.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Maj. John N. Edwards, one of the editors of the St. Louis *Times*, and Col. Emory S. Foster, editor of the *Evening Journal*, left here last night for Winnebago county, Illinois, to fight a duel. The affair has been kept very private, no one outside the parties directly interested knowing about it until this afternoon, when it got noised around to the street and became the subject of much comment. Dispatches announcing the result have been momentarily expected since two o'clock, but at this writing, six o'clock, nothing has been received and it is conjectured that something unlooked for has occurred to prevent the meeting. Major Edwards was accompanied by Col. H. Branch, and Colonel Foster by W. D. W. Barnard as seconds, and perhaps by other parties. The affair grew out of an editorial in the *Times* of last week, on the action of the citizens of Winnebago county in refusing to allow Jeff. Davis to speak at their fair, and a rejoinder by Foster in the next day's issue. On which the last very severe strictures upon the writer of the *Times* article. The point at which the duel is to be fought is not known here, as that was left to be selected by the seconds after entering Winnebago county.

Later—A dispatch to the *Times* from a member of the Edwards party, says the duel took place at 8 o'clock and better. This noon, at a point five miles north of Rockford, in Winnebago county, and one shot was exchanged without effect, both parties firing on high ball making a line of fire. Edwards demanded a second shot, but as under the agreement to fight a second shot could not be had unless demanded by both parties, and as went to Beloit, Wisconsin, and will return home by way of the Iowa Central and North Missouri Railroad. The whereabouts of Colonel Foster and party are not mentioned. Major Edwards was the challenging party in the affair.

DENVER.

Professor Haydon's Expedition Turns Up a Skirmish.

DENVER, September 4.—J. W. Sullivan, Secretary of the United States Geological Survey, has received particulars of an engagement which occurred August 15, between Gardner and Gannett's parties of Hayden's survey and a band of Sierra La Sandias, near the line between Colorado and Utah, and near the north line of New Mexico. The fight lasted twenty-one hours and resulted in the loss to Gardner and Gannett's party of all their baggage and nearly all their provisions. They all escaped without injury.

BUFFALO.

Suspension of the New York and Erie Bank.

BUFFALO, September 6.—The New York and Erie Bank, of which the late John S. Ganson was President, did not open its doors this morning. It is rumored that a large indebtedness through outside speculations is the cause of the suspension. The capital of the bank is $300,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Fast Mail West by Way of Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4.—The Postoffice Department has perfected arrangements for a fast mail train from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, via Pittsburgh, to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and all points in the Southwest. This train will commence running Monday, September 13, over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, making extraordinarily fast time so as to fully accommodate the immense postal business of the cities designated, as well as a limited number of passengers. The schedule of the train will be arranged and announced in a few days.

The School Question in New Jersey.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., September 6.—The Catholic priests of this neighborhood from their pulpits, yesterday, called upon each Catholic voter to scratch four of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. These relate to public schools, forbidding appropriations of public moneys for sectarian institutions. There is considerable excitement, and it is said that Protestants will gather in force to vote in favor of the amendments above specified.

A few months ago it was discovered that the authors of the numerous car robberies on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Harrisburg and Altoona, were four attaches of a freight train, all of whom resided at the State capital with their families. The revelation was the result of a quarrel between the wives of two of the parties, during which one of the women loudly threatened an exposure if she were not furnished with material equally as good as that which composed the dress of the other lady. The conversation was overheard, and the police were apprised of the circumstance. An investigation was instituted, and at the houses of J. G. Stine, engineer; E. Wise, Rodgers, conductor; Ed. Sturgeon, brakeman, and Daniel Hall, fireman, goods stolen from the cars were found—in all about $1,500 worth. The railroad company had purposely sent out the railroaders on their train in order to have the search made without their knowledge. The whole party were subsequently arrested at Mifflin, about fifty miles west of Harrisburg. Rodgers, Sturgeon and Hall pleaded guilty last week, and have now been sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary to three years, one year and a half and year, respectively. Stine's recognizance has been forfeited, that individual (who was the ringleader of the gang) having run away.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

STANDING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

United Action of the Equal Rights League—A Clear and Outspoken Address to the Colored Voters of Pennsylvania—The Prohibition Candidates Requested to Step Down and Out.

At the eleventh annual session of the Equal Rights League of the State of Pennsylvania, held recently at Carlisle, the annexed address and resolutions were unanimously adopted. The address is from the pen of Prof. Samuel A. Neale, of Allegheny City, and was read by the Chairman of the Business Committee, William H. Day. The resolutions were presented by William D. Forten, from the Business Committee. Other resolutions on the subjects of education, exclusion from schools, labor reform, jury box and the complete recognition of the man and citizen regardless of color, were also adopted. Some forty counties were represented, and a spirit of unanimity and zeal for the success of the Republican party in the coming campaign was evinced. The address is as follows:

To the Colored Voters of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A crisis in our political history is at hand. It even now o'ershadows us with its portentious presence, and the wise, energetic, persistent efforts that marked our struggle years ago, in conflict with personified oppression and wrong, must again stimulate us to the achieving of victory over these eternal foes to freedom; or else the day of the Nation's Centennial of Independence, which the clock of time is ushering in, will be a day of sorrow to our race. God in pity forbid it should be so! And yet it is predicted by a writer in the *Democratic Quarterly Review*, who bases his opinion upon the unstable character of our people, that this year the colored people, not only of this State, but of the United States, will pass into nonentity as a political power, and that it will be many years before they will again be recognized in the political arena. This must not, cannot be; but our enemies are subsidizing every element of evil to accomplish such a result. Behold us, 0 feminine standard-bearers among the varied races and peoples of this great nation, possessed of the same civil and political rights that give citizenship and manhood to those who enslaved us.

From out of the valley and shadow of death, from out of the desolation and dehumanizing tortures of slavery, we have been brought by God and by means of the Republican party and invested with the sacred power of the ballot, and now with the uprisen sun of liberty shinning upon our pathway, with the franchise tearing away the fetters that for two and a half centuries bound and held us captive in the pestiferous embrace of slavery, with the ever resounding battle cry of freedom ringing in our minds with renewed memories of that sacred, but dark and almost hopeless period of the nation's history, when the nation's crime found its atonement in the blood of the best blood of its patriot soldiers, with all these blessings surrounding us, and in full view of the dreadful woes which will inevitably come upon us if our political duties to ourselves and the Republican party are not performed, can there be, will there be, one colored man in this great Commonwealth worthy to stand in a man's shoes, and is conscious of his personal responsibility to God and his fellowmen—we repeat, will there be one colored man so [illegible] true in vote for any [illegible] Prohibitionist [illegible] candidates [illegible] men of [illegible] hopeless [illegible] seek to [illegible] ready [illegible] avowed [illegible] leaders, [illegible] party, [illegible] duty. The [illegible] the Republican [illegible] so transparent, that it gives just cause for surprise and grief that good men should be found engaged in it. In the name of the living God, what has this Republican organization done to deserve such support? Has it emancipated the rebellion South into peaceful submission; it brought labor and money to every poor man's door; it inaugurated the greatest system of protection of national currency the world has ever known; it has whitened the seas with heavily-laden vessels bearing the products of our frame and factories to foreign ports; it has emancipated the slave; it has given them the ballot; it has saved the nation. Shall we at the bidding of pseudo philanthropists help to defeat a party that has made this grand history? These illogical casigators say that punishment will do no harm—that next year the Republican party will come out all right and better. But this is false. Those who are conversant with reactionary movements in politics know full well that successive defeats of a party make it lose prestige, and, this gone, there remains but disintegration and dismemberment. "Man goes where the glory goes." So, when the gorgeous sceptre of success departs from our organizations, whether social, moral or political, its followers cease to honor it, and turn to whatever gives prominence or a greater glory than that which marks the old one. We have said that a political crisis is upon us, and only by our loyalty to the Republican party, only by personal effort during the present campaign to organize the colored voters of the State for the 3d day of November, can we hope to avoid the dreadful calamity which would follow the defeat of the Republican cause in this State.

Brothers! can it be possible that you do not know that a united South seeks the political ascendency over a divided North? You know the result if the South should be victorious. Again the horrors of the rebel war deb, the indemnity to Southern slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, and virtual re-ensievement of our race will be the train of consequences. Where is the party needs the truest devotion of her loyal sons we might complain of the tardiness of some of its officials in acting up to the party's principles when beset and surrounded with dangers. If it goes down, and its glorious banner is trailed in the dust, we go down with it. We must not falter or waver in our duty to it. When we were in prison the Republican party freed us; when we were hungry and naked it fed and clothed us, and the curse of God will blight and destroy us if through supineness we permit its destruction.

PLATFORM.

Now, therefore, in State Convention assembled, we do solemnly and sincerely declare:

First, That we thoroughly and heartily indorse the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, at Lancaster, in May last, with regard to finance, labor, the currency question, equal rights, &c., and we pledge our hearty efforts to make those principles practically effectual in this campaign.

Second, We rejoice that it is again our privilege to declare, as we did at our Harrisburg State Convention in 1872, that General John F. Hartranft, the warrior, the statesman, the pure, unsullied civilian, the tried and faithful friend of the poor, shall receive the best service we are capable of giving during the present campaign, and for him, and for the Hon. Henry Rawle, of Erie, we will canvass the mountains and valleys, the cities and villages of our State, and will do our best to bring out the whole vote of the colored citizens for these two distinguished standard-bearers of the Republican party.

RESOLUTIONS.

The opening of the present campaign presents to us (the class of citizens most directly and vitally interested) subjects for the closest scrutiny and serious consideration; and as we know by sad experience, made doubly sensitive from years of terrible suffering and outrage, what we may expect should the Democratic party succeed in getting control of this State, which we feel to be but the certain prelude to the control of the nation; and whereas, we see, with the clear eye of the pilot who evades the rocky and rugged shores of destruction, that the deep-laid schemes of the Democracy, their cunning contrivances, special pleadings in favor of retrenchment and reform; loud-mouthed advocacy of temperance, honesty, and the laboring man's interest, are but masked batteries concealing the friends of rebellion, haters of union, and sworn supporters of slavery and disfranchisement; and whereas, among the many devices used to separate, distract and weaken the Republicans of this State we find none more deluding and calculated to be effective than the political prohibitory movement, under the banner of temperance and the leadership of such hitherto tried and faithful advocates of liberty and equality as Browne and Pennepacker; and whereas, the political object of this movement is a side issue, intended to draw voters from the Republican party that the Democratic party may succeed; and whereas, in the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

THE operations of the several United States mints last month embraced the coinage of $4,487,050 in gold, and $1,231,702 in silver.

WHILE Minnesota is suffering from too much rain, Western Pennsylvania is suffering from too little. The ground is so dry and hard as to prevent plowing for the fall seeding.

"THIRTY-NINE lashes on the bare back" is proposed in New Jersey for any man who accepts an office the duties of which he is incapable of performing. It is a fortunate circumstance for old BILL ALLEN that he does not live in the mosquito State.

"IT is proposed to hold the next Democratic National Convention at Long Branch. The only argument in favor of the proposition would be to disinfect the place of Grantism and Third Termism."—*Post.*

There is another reason. It would afford the managers of the Democracy an opportunity to wash themselves.

THE *Post* prints what purports to be a table showing the indebtedness of nine of the principal cities of the country, including New York and Pittsburgh. It give the debt of the former city as $114,000,000. The actual amount is $132,000,000. The same paper says: "In New York the debt is $9 50 per capita." The actual amount is $132 dollars for every man, woman and child of the population of that city.

THE Republicans of Crawford county, after an experience of many years with the Crawford county system of nominations, have resolved to abandon it, and have instructed the County Committee to frame some better and more satisfactory plan. The fairness of it is not questioned; but it is found impossible under it to distribute the nominees over the county, properly. The irresistible tendency of it is to nominate the entire ticket from the most populous part of the county.

IN his able address at Brookville, on the 6th instant, Father HUNT said that when he was about leaving his home at Wilkesbarre, he was accosted by a leading Democrat, who thought it was about to canvass for the third party and against Governor HARTRANFT. This zealous patriot told him to go on and pitch in, and any money he wanted would be furnished him. How wonderfully devoted these Democrats are becoming to the temperance cause!

EX-GOVERNOR TALBOT of Massachusetts has written a letter withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Governorship, upon the ground that his pronounced views on the temperance question might create a doubt as to the sincerity of his purposes, and give rise to a suspicion that the experiment of the present law might not receive a fair trial at his hands. He has pursued a wise course. His nomination last year upon a prohibitory platform cost the Republican party the State. It was the principal element of defeat.

AN INTERESTING fact brought to light by the researches of the Department of Agriculture, into the subject of the value of farm products and farm labor during the past thirty years, is that just in proportion to the prosperity of the great mineral and manufacturing interests of the country has been the prosperity of our agriculture; when they were depressed farming is a poor business. This accords with the Republican view, that it is the farmer's interest to see these industries flourish, because they bring out his best customers and furnish his great home market.

STRAWS show which way the wind is blowing. Here is a big straw from Ohio, and is an indication of the general current of political events there:

In Jackson township, Hardin county, a special election was held lately for justice of the peace. Party lines were closely drawn in the contest. The result was that both the Republican candidates were elected, one by the majority of a single vote. This in a township which last fall gave 44 Democratic majority, is about as good as anything heard of during the campaign.

And here is another from Indiana:

At the special election for Councilman in the Fourth ward, Richmond, Ind., Davis, Republican, was elected over Ohaus, Democrat, by fifty-six majority. Two years ago this ward gave over 100 Democratic majority.

WE HAVE always been of the opinion that the masses of the Republicans who hastily entered the ranks of the Prohibition party, after recovering from the chagrin caused by the repeal of local option, would stop and consider the danger of giving aid and comfort to the Democratic party by dividing the Republican vote and placing the Democrats in power. That such will be the case we see promising signs every day, and we believe that but few will really follow the lead of the more designing ones into the party which is wrong on every moral question which has ever been brought before the people. The true friends of temperance will not, we are sure, be hasty in their action, but will sit down and count the cost before they act finally.

TWO of our evening contemporaries labor under a similar misconception regarding one of the features of the ecclesiastical difficulty which has lately grown up in Montreal over the burial of an excommunicated Catholic named GUIBORD in consecrated ground. The fact is *not* that the sister of the deceased owns a lot in the Catholic cemetery, but that he owned it himself. When he was first refused burial his widow showed the deed, to which the priest objected that GUIBORD could personally receive no benefit from the contract, none but persons dying in the bosom of the Catholic Church being entitled to interment in consecrated ground. The French Canadian Catholics are over a million strong, and the end of the trouble is not yet.

THE lake shipping trade is unprecedentedly dull. At Chicago the harbor is so full of vessels laid up that those in business actually have difficulty in moving about from one dock to another. Owners are compelled to throw up their insurance and economise at all points in order to pay their expenses. The Buffalo *Commercial* gives the following statement of the average freight on wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo by lake for the month of August since 1866:

Year.	*Wheat. Cents.*	*Corn. cents.*
1866	10.3	8.4
1867	5.3	4.1
1868	7.8	6.6
1869	5.0	4.8
1870	5.0	4.7
1871	6.2	5.7
1872	9.6	8.8
1873	6.5	5.6
1874	3.1	2.1
1875	2.5	2.2

"Now the machinery of the outrage committee will be oiled for work."—*Courier-Journal.*

Yes: the Democratic White Leaguers down South have already begun to "oil" it. Last Saturday, for instance, at Jackson, Mississippi, they made a murderous and utterly unprovoked attack upon the negroes attending a joint political discussion. They kept quiet until the Democratic speaker of the occasion had finished, but no sooner had the Republican speaker taken the platform than they commenced a row, hurling stones and firing pistols into the crowd. They are now raiding the country, shooting colored people on sight, while the latter are flocking to the cities for protection. There is to be an election in Mississippi, in November, and this "oiling of the machinery" means the "redemption" of that State from Republican rule by means of intimidation and murder.

IN ITS references to the race troubles down South the *Post* is like the wolf who accused the lamb of muddying the stream, though it was drinking lower down than the complainant. Speaking of the negro massacre at Clinton, Mississippi, the other day, that paper says: "It would seem that the whites were first attacked." It would seem no such thing. The plain facts of the case are that while the Republicans were holding a meeting a number of white rowdies came upon the ground and attracted attention by their boisterous conduct. They drank freely, and when appealed to to keep quiet they replied by threats of violence, which they finally put into execution by firing at the crowd of colored men around the speaker's stand. The negroes then returned the fire, and drove their assailants away; but the latter soon obtained reinforcements and began an indiscriminate murder of colored citizens wherever they could find them. In the city of Jackson, unless away, fifteen or twenty colored people, innocent of any participation in the proceedings, were ruthlessly shot down by the self-constituted executioners, and bands of armed murderers were still at last accounts, scouring the country, driving from their homes and slaughtering in cold blood the defenseless negroes. As an apologist for the brutal atrocities of these bloodthirsty White Leaguers the *Post* is not a success.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The election in New Jersey upon the proposed constitutional amendments, settles the question of sectarian schools in that State, for the present, and adversely to the wishes of the Catholic Church.

This is a subject of congratulation, in itself; but while it demonstrates that the people are opposed to the support of sectarian schools out of the public funds, it proves, also, that there is one religious organization in this country, arrayed in favor of such schools, and that that is an integral part of its church polity.

The distribution of tickets, *in church*, by the priests, against these New Jersey amendments, was the act of the church itself, and places that body in a political as well as ecclesiastical attitude. The church enters the political field as a political power, and parades its entire membership as a unit upon a political question, the terrors of its power being held in reserve to enforce the desired unity of action.

Aside from the school question, involved in the issue thus made, the action thus taken is a note of warning which no true friend of republican institutions can afford to overlook. It is notice to all the world that the Catholic Church, is prepared, as occasion offers, to control and direct the votes of its members, and concentrate them upon any matter in which it may take an interest. To-day it intervenes upon the school question; to-morrow it may choose to carry its intervention further, and hold its vote, generally, as a political reserve to be thrown in favor of the side which promises to do the most for it.

The fact thus presented to the public knowledge cannot be ignored or thrust out of sight. We may as well confront it, at once, and be prepared to counteract it. The danger it involves is no ordinary one. A political church—a church with a close organization, and subject to a central power which can wield its entire voting force at will, is a danger never yet fully comprehended because never yet fully looked at. It is time to look at it *now.*

The creation of a Prince of the Church in America; the sending hither of a personal representative of the Pope; and the general purpose of the Church at Rome, as indicated in our dispatches of yesterday from Washington, to make the United States the field of its future active operations, are all incidents pointing to a determination to make use of the great political power of the church for the purpose of establishing its supremacy over every form of civil government. Forewarned is forearmed.

The extract given in our paper of yesterday from Mr. BECKER'S thoughful letters in the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, points clearly to the coming issue in American politics—Vaticanism against Republicanism. The church, as we have shown, is already in the field as a political power, and it plainly intends, as soon as it feels strong enough, to make a bold fight for the establishment of Vaticanism and the consequent destruction of our republican form of Government. In Ohio, to-day, its solid vote has been promised to the Democratic party, and it will keep its part of the compact to the letter; it has just thrown its vote, solid, on a constitutional question in New Jersey; although it not yet seems to be the surface, elsewhere, it doubtless stands prepared to make an issue when the opportunity offers.

We ask attention to these things because they are a part of the current history of the day, and we owe it to ourselves to be prepared for the conflict whenever it comes. Our school system will be the first object of attack in Pennsylvania, as it is now, in Ohio, and no amount of pooh-poohing will suffice to close the public ear to the necessity of guarding, in time, against assaults which must inevitably come.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The County Convention, yesterday, for the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer, was remarkably well attended, considering the limited interest that was taken in the contest over the nomination.

The gentleman selected by the Convention, JAMES G. MURRAY, Esq., is a citizen of the South Side, and is well known as an active, energetic and prudent business man. His unquestioned capacity and his familiarity with county affairs, render him exceedingly well-fitted for the place, and the nomination will no doubt meet with public approval.

The other gentlemen who contested this nomination with MR. MURRAY, were both of them able and competent men, and either of them would have made an admirable nominee. As it was, the choice was between three men equally well qualified, and the question of locality evidently turned the scale in favor of MURRAY.

Our county ticket is now complete; and nothing now remains but to complete the work of organization and insure the success of the ticket. It is a ticket worthy of cordial support, and the Republicans of this old Republican county owe it to themselves to give it a hearty indorsement and elect it by a triumphant majority.

COL. FRED. HECKER, of Illinois, a profound scholar and thinker, one of the ablest, bravest and most unselfish patriots of the German revolution of 1848, is writing a series of articles for the St. Louis *Westliche Post* on the development and influence of ultramontanism, in which he takes the ground that it will in future seek this country as the most promising field for its growth and enlargement. From the second of these articles, translated by the Chicago *Tribune*, we take the following extract:

"It is a very obvious mistake on the part of the majority of our people here to believe that the name of a republic, that the Republican form of our Government, is a sufficient bulwark against the dominating Vaticanism over our social and political institutions.

"The Jesuits look upon republics as a far better harvest-field for their plans for power. They know full well that it is far more difficult to carry on war against a government with a hereditary chief, which is as centralized and as firmly knit together, and as fond of power, and as quick to act and to move, as the concentrated power of the hierarchy, than to combat States, where the strength of government rests not in the center, but in the masses, as it were peripherically. And those masses have no system, no tenacious holding on to maxims, which have an application in the far future; those masses are agitated by the fluctuations of the day, often misled by selfish leaders living from day to day, and quickly oblivious of what happened only a short time before. Hence the republican system of government of itself gives us no guarantee against Vatican domination. The contrary is the case."

Colonel HECKER predicts that this question will ultimately create more violent commotions here than the slavery issue did, the object being "to crush every other school system; and, above all, our free school system."

For many years past scientists and practical mechanics have been trying to hit upon an effectual preventive of boiler incrustations, but their experiments have been attended with only partial success. Accident, however, would seem to have at length placed the problem in a fair way of solution. According to the Troy *Times*, which gives the particulars, an engineer of the French steamer St. Laurent, having occasion to make certain repairs of the boilers, overlooked an ignot of zinc when his work was finished, and it was left in the generator. Some time afterward, being in search of the zinc, he found that the incrustation left by the water was not, as usual, hard and firm but, a kind of soft mud, capable of being easily removed. On the next voyage of the ship some zinc was purposely left in the boilers and the same effect was produced. Further experiments have confirmed the belief that at last a true preventive of incrustation has been discovered. An eminent French chemist has been making investigations, and his conclusion is that the zinc and the iron of the boiler respectively produce voltaic action, the zinc being the negative and the iron the positive pole. The former is gradually consumed, and the latter protected from oxidation and waste. The subject is one of uncommon importance to all who are interested in the construction and use of steam boilers.

An important discovery, which must add greatly to the importance and wealth of Pennsylvania, has recently been made near Phœnixville, on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. At Phœnixville there is a large pottery in active and successful operation. A Mr. Schreiber, who is connected with the establishment, has discovered that in that vicinity there is a large vein of very excellent china clay. As far as known this vein is said to be sixty feet deep. The clay has been critically examined, and is reported to be as fine as is to be found in this or any other country, and its production will tend to increase the manufacture of splendid china ware, most of which is now imported from Europe.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1875.

The Mississippi Ku-Klux.

It will be several days before the President can issue a proclamation commanding the armed Ku-Klux in Mississippi to disperse. It is said that Governor Ames will not call out the local militia because so many of them are colored that their presence would only tend to increase the troubles. The Attorney General does not rely on the reports sent by the Associated Press, but solely on the telegrams of the Federal officers in Mississippi. Governor Ames' requisition for troops by telegraph cannot be entertained. When the proclamation is issued General Auger will have but little travel, as the majority of his command is at Holly Springs.

The New District Attorney Wont Do.

The official life of the new United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, it is said, will be exceedingly brief, as the Attorney General is already satisfied of the unfitness of the appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1875.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

There are now applications to the Treasury for the transfer of $1,500,000 in gold. Arrangements are being made for the transfer of $600,000 of the amount to-day.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON THE COMMON SCHOOLS—CATHOLICS ORGANIZING A COLLEGE OF JESUITS.

A very important story has been current here for two or three days, and has assumed such shape as to justify telegraphing. It is positively asserted by parties well known in that city that Cardinal McCloskey in his visit to Rome will inaugurate a system of attack upon the free school system prevailing in this country. It is said that a College of Jesuits is to be established in this country, with headquarters in Washington, for the express purpose of inaugurating a war upon the common school system. There is to be a branch college established in all of the principal cities throughout the country, under the control and jurisdiction of the central college here, and a gradual effort will be made to break down the system of common schools, both by the College of Jesuits and the influence of the priesthood throughout the country. According to the statements of parties from whom this information is derived, there was considerable diversity of opinion among the prime movers concerning the selection of a proper site for headquarters, but it was finally conceded that Washington would be the most available place on account of the facilities given by the diplomatic State delegations and other prominent persons in public and private life. It is stated that the interview sought by the delegate of the Pope, Count Bonnetti, for the Indian delegations here last spring, was with direct reference to a system of missionary work among these tribes in the hope of proselyting them to the Roman Church. The full details of the scheme will be submitted, it is alleged, to the Pope by Cardinal McCloskey, and upon receiving his sanction will be carried out. The matter has been freely discussed here by a good many persons during the past few days, and has caused much comment. Prominent Catholics here to whom we consulted in regard to the project are credited with divulging the scheme.

THE RIOT AT CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI—ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

Telegrams have been received by the Attorney General from the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal at Jackson, Mississippi, with reference to the recent disturbances there between white and colored citizens. The information is substantially to the effect that at a political meeting held at Clinton, Mississippi, on Saturday last, a row originated, during which three whites and four colored persons were killed and many wounded The officers sending telegrams were of opinion that the State authorities were powerless to prevent a continuation of the disorder. The Attorney General has telegraphed to the District Attorney and United States Marshal at Jackson to do all in their power to preserve order, but as there has been no call from the United States authorities for assistance, no further directions have been given. Should application be made from the officers of the General Government stationed in the disturbed places for aid in supporting their official authorities, it is probable that the Attorney General would ask for the assistance of the military, but up to this time there have been no such demands or suggestions.

BISHOP HARE DEFENDS DELANO AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Assistant Secretary Cowen furnishes the following statement: Bishop Hare stated in conversation last evening that Mr. Welsh was alone responsible for the statements in his letters; that none of the other members of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal Church sympathized with him in his assaults on the Department; that Dr. Dyer, Chairman of the Indian Committee, and the Committee, would cheerfully testify that they have always had entire confidence in the integrity and good faith of the Secretary and the Commission, and that they have never been dictated to, interfered with or embarrassed in an improper manner in their management of Indian affairs. They thus express their entire sympathy with the Secretary and his confidence in the integrity of his administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1875.

THE MISSISSIPPI ANARCHY—GOVERNOR AMES APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR AID TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SAVE LIFE.

The following dispatch was received at the Executive Mansion last night from Governor Ames, of Mississippi.

JACKSON, MISS., September 7, 1875.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President, Washington:

SIR: Domestic violence, in its most aggravated form, exists in certain parts of this State. On the evening of the first instant, unauthorized and illegal armed bodies overthrew the civil government of Yazoo county and took forcible possession of said county, from which the Sheriff, the peace officer of the county, was compelled to flee for safety and the life of the Sheriff of this (Hinds) county, reports that since the 4th inst. he has been unable, after every effort, to maintain peace and protect the rights of the people. [The report speaks of various murders, and unauthorized armed bodies who are scouring the country.] Warren county is also invaded, and being in a state of terrorism from the demonstration of still other unauthorized bodies, and a feeling of insecurity pervades other counties of the State. After a careful examination of all the reports, I find myself compelled to appeal to the General Government for means of protection to the population to which every American citizen is entitled. I do not now make a formal application under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, but I respectfully ask to know if you can and will regard the proclamation issued by you in December last, on application of the Legislature of this State, as still in force. The necessity of immediate action cannot be overstated. If your proclamation of December last is not in force, I will at once make formal application in accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the United States.

[Signed] ADELBERT AMES.

The following reply has been sent to Governor Ames:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8.

Governor Adelbert Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

The President submitted your dispatch of yesterday, asking if the proclamation of December last is still in force, to the Attorney General, who decides that it is in force. I notify you of his decision.

By direction of the President.

[Signed] LEVI P. LUCKEY, Sec'y.

NO MORE TRANSFERS OF GOLD.

No additional transfers of gold from New York to San Francisco have been authorized to day. All the money at San Francisco at the disposal of the Treasury has been used, except a good working balance. The amount saved to the Government in express charges by these recent transfers, is $150,000.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 9, 1875, (patents dated August 17, 1875). Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. M. Clark, Lancaster—Carburetor.
O. B. Evans, Pittsburgh—Photogenic plate.
R. B. Goodyear, Philadelphia—Shedding mechanism for looms.
S. D. C. Harvey, Erie—Toy hoops.
S. Van Syckle, Titusville—Grate bar.
D. & S. A. Beaton, Philadelphia—Belt lock.
A. & J. Beck, Philipsburg—Mechanical movement.
A. Feigl, Philadelphia—Toy money box.
J. Hahn, Pittsburgh—Crane.
W. H. Harper, Manayunk—Oil well torpedo.
J. F. Herris, Philadelphia—Pipe coupling.
D. K. Miller, Philadelphia—Permutation lock.
E. S. Perot and H. C. Bertenman, Philadelphia—Chuck.
J. Richards, Philadelphia—Piston packing.
J. C. Wright, Monacacy Station—Railroad rail joint.
J. Barton, Williamsport—Tubular steam boiler.
D. Birkey, Philadelphia—Gas stove.
J. Browning, Philadelphia—Bolt heading machine.
E. Christian, Erie—Low water indicator.
B. Danby, Philadelphia—Fracture apparatus.
J. B. Engle, Philadelphia—Wash boiler.
P. Embree, West Chester—Butter worker.
F. Hickman, Reading—Folding chair.
J. W. Heimsbach. Allentown—Window screen
J. Powbotham, Philadelphia—Kindling wood box.
W. M. Stephenson, Sharon—Rotary engine.
A. R. Underdown, Philadelphia—Overcoat.
G. R. Winkler, Williamsport—Disk steam engine.

Trade Marks.—H. A. Bartlett & Co., Philadelphia—Stove polish.
Janney & Adams, Philadelphia—Coffee, spices, &c.
P. A. Oliver, Wilkesbarre—Rifle powder.
D. Staples and J. S. Brown, Moscow—Clothes pins.

OHIO.

P. Neff, Gambier—Lamp black apparatus.
J. A. Topliff, Elyria—Carriage bow.
W. M. Black, Lancaster—Draw bridge.
W. M. Black, Lancaster—Truss bridge.
J. Hatfield, Cincinnati—Paper bag machine.
C. S. Rinkin, College Hill—Fire place.
J. B. Relges, Hicksville—Vehicle top.
B. Branson, Bainsville—Force and suction pumps.
C. Deckray, Zanesville—Cave barrel.

Democratic State Convention.

James Ellis for Temporary, and Hendrick B. Wright for Permanent Chairman.

Speeches of the Presiding Officers ---Emphatic Hard Money Utterances.

Adjournment of the Convention Till Morning Without a Platform or Ticket.

Messrs. Speer and Furey Stir up the Usual Bitterness of Debate but are Smothered by the Chairman.

Open Rupture Between Wallace and Noyes.

Talk of a Combination of Bigler and Noyes Forces to Beat the Senator.

The Financial Plank as Agreed Upon by the Committee.

Barr Men in High Spirits—They Declare Their Man Has as Good a Chance as any of the Others.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 8, 1875.

THE ORGANIZATION—JAMES ELLIS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The Democratic State Convention was all at sea in its incipient stage. Mr. Jas. Ellis, of Schuylkill county, was chosen Temporary Chairman, probably as a salve for the wounds to his feelings received at Pittsburgh last year. In all due respect for Mr. Ellis, it must be said that the Iron City meeting showed good sense in electing Mr. Wallace, as the present Senator developed great executive ability, controlling perfectly one of the most inharmonious bodies ever assembled together, while Mr. Ellis lost his head at the very start. As between the different factions, Mr. Ellis' election is said to have been without significance.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT FOR PERMANENT CHAIRMAN—HIS SPEECH.

Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, was chosen Permanent Chairman, he being considered best calculated to govern the assembled elements. On taking the chair, he made the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I return you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me. Although frequently called on in our own State, and on one occasion by the Democrats of the nation, to preside over their deliberations, under existing circumstances I feel doubly honored. It is my ambition to see the Government of this great nation administered in the spirit of its founders, as a free and united people. [The remainder of the speech was devoted to the financial question, declaring that the only true policy was to maintain the present volume of the currency—the legal tender and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatened general bankruptcy; and while we expressly enunciate the principle that a sound currency should be gold and silver, or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or an inflation of the present currency, and would leave the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the interest of the people.

BARR MEN ENCOURAGED TO HOPE.

Barr men at this hour claim that their stock is rising, and are confident that their man has as good a show as any one.

[By Associated Press.]

At twelve o'clock John Miller, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order and announced John C. Barr, George H. Kuhn, A. D. Bolleau, F. A. Sloan, H. G. Olmsted, William P. Gregory, A. G. Poselthwaite, G. M. Ramsey and James Atwell as temporary Secretaries. The Secretaries then proceeded to call the roll of delegates. Every district in the State was represented.

Hon. W. J. McGrath, of Philadelphia, nominated James Ellis, of Schuylkill, for Temporary Chairman, and R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, nominated John D. Stiles, of Lehigh. A vote resulted in 132 for Ellis and 112 for Stiles.

Mr. Ellis was conducted to the chair by Messrs. McGrath, Speer and Stiles, and said the Convention had assembled to discharge responsible duties, and he would not attempt to interfere with the Committee on Resolutions, but there was one part of the platform which could be discussed in the body of the Convention, and that was measures to secure an honest government. He thought the party could succeed. He said he had no doubt candidates would be nominated that would meet the approval of all, but he would not indicate his preference at this time.

A resolution was adopted, referring all resolutions to the committee without reading or debate, thus cutting off discussion on the resolutions.

A motion was adopted calling upon delegations from the various districts to report the names of members on the committees, and the State Committee.

Some discussion ensued in reference to the appointment of the State Committee, and the Convention became confused in a variety of motions and counter motions.

A motion to reconsider was lost and the names were accordingly handed in for the various committees.

In the Forty-fourth district (Pittsburgh) the following appointments were made: Contested Seats, Charles McCartney; Organization, Charles Anderson; Resolutions, B. C. Sawyer.

Mr. Wright moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to meet at four o'clock. The motion was adopted and the Convention then retired.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, for Chairman, who was unanimously elected. The remarks of Mr. Wright on taking the chair were well received. He was applauded when he said the Democrats favored hard money, but the applause was greater when he averred that they were not in favor of speedy resumption.

Some lively skirmishing followed an announcement by the Chair that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization had been adopted, though the list of the vice presidents and secretaries had not been read. Objections were made that some of the officers proposed were not Democrats and that their seats were contested. The objections were overruled and the Chair's decision sustained.

The Committee on Platform asked for more time to complete their work, and the Convention adjourned to eight o'clock to allow further deliberation by the committee. It is generally understood that the committee were unable to agree on the currency plank.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT AT BUTLER.

A Social Visit and a Cordial Greeting—Good Feeling on All Hands, with no Political Allusions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., September 8, 1875.

Governor Hartranft took our people by surprise last evening. He had been reviewing the State troops at Apollo, and finding that he had a few hours to spare, Mr. Croton invited him to run up to our quiet town for supper. As soon as it was ascertained that the Governor was coming, a delegation of our citizens, with a band of greeted him with fitting honors and escorted him to this place. He was serenaded soon after his arrival, and in response to an address of welcome by General Parvience, made a few brief remarks. Later in the evening he was again serenaded and returned his thanks for the compliment. He informed all that his visit was a surprise to himself, and that he had no idea of coming till a few hours before; that his present mission through the State was an official one, and his brief visit here was entirely a social one and void of any other object; that at a future time he might visit them in another capacity. The Governor, however, spoke of the different business interests of the State and referred particularly to the great oil business that had grown up in the western part of the State, and of the leading part our county was occupying in it. He was warmly received by all present. He left at ten o'clock P. M. for Latrobe, where he will review a division of the National Guards. In the four hours that he remained here he won more joy by the hand by most of our citizens, of all political shades. He was well received by all. He left much pleased with his visit and with the cordiality with which he received him. The Governor is certainly well thought of here by all good citizens. He carried away with him the good wishes of all.

COLUMBUS.

The State Fair—State Convention of Directors of County Infirmaries.

COLUMBUS, September 8.—About 10,000 people visited the State Fair grounds today. The Ohio Board of Centennial Commissioners spent the day on the grounds, allotting space to exhibitors for the Philadelphia Centennial. In the double team trot thirteen teams started. W. A. Neal's London Belle and mate, of London, took the first, fifth, and sixth heats, in 2:50, 2:45 and 2:50. In the trot for four year olds fifteen horses started. G. W. St. Clair's Bill Allen, of Hamilton, took the second and fourth heats and the race, in 2:48 and 2:44.

A State Convention of Directors of County Infirmaries was held to-day. Forty-three counties were represented. The special object of the meeting was relative to making some better provision for the chronic insane of Ohio, now being cared for at Dayton, some portion of the county infirmaries. A special committee was appointed to memorialize the next General Assembly on the subject. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the county infirmaries were not competent to give proper care to this class of unfortunates and calling on the General Assembly to make proper provisions for their support; also commending the work of the Prison Reform and Children's Aid Association of the State, also asking for such modification of existing laws as will relieve the township trustees and infirmary directors from the care of outdoor sick and non-resident poor.

AN INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Settlers and Miners Killed in Eastern Nevada and Western Utah—Troops Ordered Out—War Supplies from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—An extensive Indian outbreak is reported in Eastern Nevada and Western Utah. A number of settlers and miners have been killed. Women and children are being removed to places of safety. Troops and volunteers are going to the scene. The military commander of this city, having been asked for arms and ammunition, has ordered an issue for infantry, cavalry and artillery, to proceed from this city and Benecia to Eastern Nevada. The rising is attributed to Mormon influence.

SALT LAKE, September 7.—A petition has been sent to the Governor for arms and troops at Deep Creek, Utah, as the settlers there are apprehensive of Indian hostilities. Some troops have Camp Douglass to-night for Toan station, the nearest point on the Central Pacific Railroad.

California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—Full city returns give the following results: The Independents have elected the Assessor, District Attorney, City and County Attorney, Police Justice, Coroner, Public Administrators, Superintendent of Schools, and the following Supervisors: A. D. Rucker, Thos. Bryan, J. H. Wise and A. Black. Otherwise, the Democrats have made a clean sweep, electing Bryant for Mayor and Supervisors C. B. Edwards, J. P. Shine, F. W. Eaton, Geo. W. Hayes, Thos. Boyce, J. C. Roberts, F. A. Gibbs and D. A. McDonald, with their entire State, Congressional and Legislative ticket.

The complexion of the Legislature is as follows: Senate—San Francisco and San Mateo, Democratic; Colusa and Tehama, Democratic; Contra Costa and Marin, Independent Democratic; Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte, Independent Democratic; Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito, Democratic; San Bernardino and San Diego, Independent Democratic; Sonoma, Lake and Napa, Independent Democratic; Solano, Republican; Santa Clara, Independent Democratic; Sacramento, Independent; Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus, Democratic; Siskijou, Modera and Trinity, Democratic; Los Angelles, Independent; Santo Barbara and San Luis Obispo, Democratic; Tulare, Independent; Makelume, Democratic; Santa Clara, Independent; San Francisco, one Democrat and one Independent; Alameda, Independent; Calaveras, Republican; Amador, Democrat; Eldorado, Republican; Placer, Independent; Sacramento, Independent; Solano and Yolo, Independent; Sonoma, Independent; Yuba and Sutter, Republican; Nevada, Democrat; Sierra, Republican; Butte, Democrat.

NEW YORK.

Republican State Convention.

George William Curtis in the Chair.

Frederick W. Seward for Secretary of State.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner for Comptroller.

Synopsis of the Platform—No Further Inflation of the Currency—No Third Term—No Sectarian Perversion of the School Fund, Etc., Etc.

SARATOGA, September 8.—The Republican State Convention began its session here this morning, in the Town Hall, which will seat some 1,500 people. Nearly all the seats were occupied. At 11:15 Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and made an address which elicited frequent outbursts of applause. He said, among other things, that the Democratic party, having been successful in some of the recent State elections, come among the number, had about concluded that their shortcomings had been forgotten or forgiven, and that they were soon to be invested with the political power of the nation. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a greater error. He who controls the destinies of nations as well as the affairs of individuals, has kindly permitted our Democratic friends to take a far off view of the situation, but years of probation and repentance will be necessary before they can enter and possess the promised land. We should approve the course of all public servants, from the highest to the lowest, whether they belong to our political party or to the party of our opponents, and reject all who are not worthy, of whatever party they claim to be. Extend the hand of fellowship to those of our countrymen who were unfortunately led to take up arms against us, and cultivate friendly intercourse with them, and let there be no step backward in our efforts to return to specie payment at the earliest possible day, and the period is not remote when we shall be again rejoicing in the welfare and prosperity of our common country.

Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell was then unanimously chosen Temporary Chairman, and in the course of his address said: "You have met as the representatives of the great party which saved the nation when its life was threatened by the rebellion; that party which during the twenty years of its existence has accomplished more to conserve and promote the cause of good government than all other parties since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The Republican party has always been a party of progress. It was founded for the purpose of correcting a great national evil, and in this beneficent work it had met but one enemy—the Democratic party—which in its efforts to preserve and extend slavery, turned upon the Union and became the mother of rebellion and created a troublesome sentiment, which resulted in the assination of the President and plotted for the repudiation of the national debt. Last year the Democratic party blundered into electing an honest Governor. While I would not in the least detract from the good work in which the Executive is so zealously engaged, I denounce as false and hypocritical the pretentions of the Democratic party. The Republican party, in the Attorney General, inaugurated the war against the canal ring, and a Republican Legislature proposed constitutional amendments, which were last year ratified by the people, preventing reformation of abuses in canal expenditures. In the last Presidential canvass, good principles were maintained, and a portion of our former members were led away and found themselves in the hostile camp. The causes which led to this diversion have now, happily, ceased to exist, and many of our old colleagues have come to resume their former allegiance. Let us hold out the olive branch and welcome their return. Let no pride of opinion nor personal resentment longer separate from us those who cherish our principles and desire to co-operate with us."

The usual committees on Permanent Organization, Resolutions, &c., were then appointed, and a recess was taken till three o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock, and George William Curtis was appointed Permanent Chairman, together with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

THE PLATFORM

adopted declares that the National Government should remain in the hands of those who sustain the guaranties of the amended Constitution, and that in pursuance of the past action of the Republican party and its good results, the welfare of the country requires a just, generous and forbearing national policy in the Southern States, a firm refusal to use the military power, except for the purposes clearly defined in the Constitution, and the strict enforcement of national authority by those only who are in sympathy with such a policy and will heartily support it.

Demands honesty, economy and efficiency in every branch of the State and national administrations; prompt investigation of all charges of wrong-doing, and the summary punishment, prosecution and punishment of wrong-doers.

Commends the action of all officers, whether of the State or National Government, in the honest efforts for the collection of public abuses and pledges them a constant and faithful support. Guilty offenders in the management of the canals should be brought to speedy punishment. The Executive, under the powers already conferred upon him, should suspend all officers who have violated the law.

Is unfavorable to inflation of the currency, under any pretence whatever, would be a public calamity. The interests of honest industry and the common welfare demand the speediest possible return to specie payments. The whole subject of taxation ought to be carefully and wisely reviewed, to the end that its burdens may bear equally upon all.

Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, he tenders his sincerest gratitude for his political services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

The free public school is the bulwark of the American Republic. We therefore demand the unqualified support of the public school system and its support by equal taxation. We are opposed to all sectarian appropriations, and we denounce the persistent warfare against the public institutions, any project for a sectarian division or perversion of the school fund of the State.

The National Administration, by its steadfast fidelity to the principles of commercial honor, by its opposition to unsound financial prospects, by its calm avoidance of collision with foreign paupers, by its reliance on justice and reason rather than force in the settlement of disputes, by its firm vindication of the national honor and authority, by rigidly executing the laws, correcting abuses, punishing offenders and enforcing retrenchment without hoasting or ostentatious pretension, deserves the gratitude of the American people and adds luster to the service in war of the soldier and patriot who stands at its head.

THE TICKET.

The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Frederick W. Seward; Comptroller, General F. E. Spinner; Treasurer, General E. A. Merritt; Attorney General, George L. Danforth; State Engineer, D. H. P. Compbell; Canal Commissioner, Wm. E. Tinsley; State Prison Inspector, Rev. Benoni T. Ives.

Adjourned *sine die.*

FIRE RECORD.

Explosion in Newark, New Jersey—Several Lives Lost—Damage by Fire $175,000.

NEWARK, N. J., September 8.—An explosion took place in a factory, in the central portion of this city this afternoon. About thirty men were in the building at the time, some of whom escaped uninjured. Three men were taken out by firemen, one dead and the others not expected to recover. It is supposed that twelve or more remain in the building without hope of rescue. The building was destroyed by the shock and flames burst out in every direction. Six buildings, including several factories and two livery stables, were burned. The fire is not yet under control. The business houses on Market street, in the rear of the fire, including some of the finest in the city, are threatened. The entire fire department and police are at work.

Later—The fire was under control at eight o'clock. The buildings on Market street were saved by the great exertions of the firemen and police force. No more dead bodies have been discovered, though it is supposed that several are beneath the ruins, as some of the employees are unaccounted for. Twelve persons were seriously injured. The total loss is $175,000; partially insured.

Syracuse—$30,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 8.—

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 8, 1875.

The money market continued quiet today, with the general situation much the same as formerly reported. There were cases in which some of the banks were obliged to refuse paper of a first-class character because their surplus funds were already employed. The general condition of the money market was easy, and most of the banks took all the offerings of first-class commercial paper. The disposition to severely scrutinize all applications for accommodation is still very strictly adhered to by discount boards, and nothing but the most undoubted paper is accepted; on such paper, discount rates are easy. The quotable discount rates a 6 ⅞ @8 per cent. for prime sixty or ninety days paper. Exchange was abundant, indeed more so than currency, there being in some instances a slight scarcity of the latter, and we heard reports that a slight premium had been paid for currency transactions between the banks. The New York advices this evening show an advance in gold to 115¼, the various influences operating being a light stock of cash gold, the transfers of specie, and the manipulations of the bulls. Stocks were strong and higher with a general advance of 1@1½ led by the Western Union, Erie and Chicago and Northwestern. The latest New York quotations for sterling exchange were $4 85 for sixty days bankers' bills, and $4 80 for sight. The scarcity of cash gold exercises a depressing effect on the price of foreign exchange. The London advices this afternoon were as follows:

LONDON, September 8.—At the opening of business this morning the general markets were steady, but little business being done, however, and there have been no alterations in quotations of any moment. The market for consols is buoyant and under fair demand advanced ⅝ per cent. United States Government bonds—five shows an advance; they are quoted now at 105 3-16. Central Pacific sixes advanced fully 1 per cent. The market for foreign securities is steady, and in most instances purchases have been made at improved rates. This is accounted for by the fact that the news received in London this morning from the Paris is favorable, and the war cloud is being rapidly dispelled. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance to-day, was £285,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 8, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. 6—, 1881, coup.	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
5-20's, 1864	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, reg	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867, regist'd	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1867	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
10-40's	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
10-40's, coupons	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Currency 6's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
New 5 percents	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Western Union Tel.	79¾	79¾	80	80	80¼
Quicksilver	24	24	24	24	24
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Panama	126	126	126	126	126
Adams Express	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Wells-Fargo Express	84	84	84	84	84
American Express	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
United States Express	67	67	67	67	67
N. Y. Central	105	104¾	105	105	105
Erie	17	17¼	18	18	18
Michigan Central	92	91½	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Illinois Central			97		97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh			90		90
Chicago & Northw'n	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Do. preferred			67½		67½
Rock Island			107¾		107¾
St. Paul common	36	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Do. preferred	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Wabash common			6		6
Fort Wayne	107		107		
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	19	19¾	19	19
Union Pacific			96	96½	96½
Harlem			130½		131
Hannibal & St. Jo.			23½		23½
Atl'antic & Pac'c Tel. pref			12		12
C. C. C. & I.			93		93
South Carolinas, Ap'l	26½		26½		26½
Missouri 6's	102		102		102

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50½
Reading	....	....	50½
New Jersey Central	131¾	....	....
Oil Creek	....	99	....
Lehigh Valley	63¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley	91¾	....	....
Central Transport'n Co.	....	....	47
Empire Transpor'n Co.	54	....	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	73¼	....	....

—Some interesting figures are published by the Chicago *Times* with reference to the amount of Treasury notes, not properly to be classed as currency, now outstanding. The amounts are given as follows in comparison with the same items for June 30, 1874:

	1875.	1874.
Old demand notes	$ 69,857	$ 76,732
One-year notes or '63	60,925	77,150
Two-year notes of '63	20,950	20,950
Two-year coupon notes of '63	27,800	30,050
Compound-interest notes	371,470	427,080
Totals	$558,502	$632,017

These notes differ from currency in the fact that they are not met with in circulation for the reason that they are more valuable than greenbacks. Some of them are hoarded, some lost and destroyed, some hidden and forgotten, and will never be presented for redemption unless accidentally brought to light. The table given shows that but $80,115 of the various notes were redeemed during the year. The rate of redemption has been small for a number of years. These notes were originally authorized to the amount of $60,000,000, and the amount outstanding June 30, 1862, was $51,105,235. But as they were payable on demand and as greenbacks had already depreciated about eight per cent., they rapidly passed in for redemption, and were reduced the next year to $3,384,000 and the succeeding year to $780,037 50. From that time forward redemption proceeded much more slowly. A like movement is observable in the case of the compound-interest notes, though the amount of them still outstanding is greater, which is a curious fact, considering that the compounds bore interest at 6 per cent. for three years, after which interest ceased, while the demand notes bore no interest at all. The subjoined table will show the amount of these two kinds of notes outstanding on the 30th of June in each year, beginning with 1862. The movement which it shows illustrates the tardiness with which notes issues are presented for redemption after they have been reduced to moderate amounts:

Year.	Demand notes.	Compound notes.
1862	$51,105,235	$
1863	3,384,000	....
1864	780,037	6,660,000
1865	472,603	191,741,470
1866	273,163	172,395,941
1867	268,432	154,774,991
1868	143,912	54,668,220
1869	129,726	31,965,410
1870	106,256	2,191,670
1871	90,503	814,280
1872	86,286	625,040
1873	79,967	499,780
1874	76,732	429,080
1875	69,857	371,470

It will observed that the redemption of the compounds was comparatively small from the time when they reached the maximum in 1865 until the expiration of the three years for which they were to draw interest, after which they were rapidly retired until in 1871 they were reduced to a little more than $800,000, since which time they have been retired more slowly. The fact that these and the demand notes are still presented for redemption, though at a diminishing rate from year to year, would seem to indicate that most of them are still in existence, and hoarded either ignorantly, or with an intelligent purpose. It is nevertheless true that they are not currency, properly speaking, since they are not in circulation.

—The late rise in the gold market has been attributed largely to speculative influences, aided by the transfer of specie to California. Good authority, however, is disposed to ascribe to the latter cause the principal instrumentality in the advance. The *Bulletin's* money article says:

"Ordinarily, the loss of $1,000,000 would not be considered, but as the stock of gold in the market now is, in fact, only $80,000—is now down to $10,210,000, it will be seen that a million means one-tenth of the present supply. We have no doubt that there was a good deal of speculative buying in the Gold Room at the same time there is enough in the facts to warrant concern on the part of those who are not speculators. With the stock of gold much further reduced it is not unreasonable to look for an increase in the foreign exchange market. Every banker will be anxious to sell his bills to get gold and those who have it will not want to part with it for bills, and as a result the rates for exchange may rise to a point which will justify the importation of gold. These are among the possibilities which may be changed to probabilities if the San Francisco demands much more gold from New York."

—The *Journal of Commerce* has the following pertinent observations touching a common complaint in banking and business circles, in connection with a recent failure in the dry goods trade of that city:

"There was no excitement about the failure of Saturday. It was stated that it was well known in the trade that the house had had severe and repeated losses, and had "rusted out" irrespective altogether of the tendencies of the market generally. The number of failures that we published yesterday could be obtained, but in one of those registries filled by irresponsible people with 'estimated' valuations of the standing of various firms, the house was put down as of undoubted credit, with capital 'from $500,000 to $600,000.' This statement had remained unchanged for a considerable period, the conclusion is irresistible that no cognizance was taken of the effect of successive disasters which were so well known to the trade."

—The London *Times* of the 23th ultimo says: The statement of affairs of Messrs. Edmund Jones & Co., of King William street, city, another of the Collie group of failures, was laid before the creditors to-day by Messrs. Andrews & Marsh, accountants. It told substantially the same story that we have now been for some time reporting. The liabilities known amount to £102,000, the assets to £54,225; but the whole situation is not revealed in these figures. Of the liabilities £56,000 are on Collie account, for which the goods were taken on, and only £24,000 on actual goods account. The chief asset is the balance of the sum of £55,512, due by the Rangoon firm of Jones & Co. on a loan by Collie & Co., which amounts to £40,467. This, it appears, the London firm cannot tell the value of. The total available cash possessed by the firm in London at the time of its suspension was £1 15s. 8d., and the goods on which there was no lien were worth £28 5s. Except this Rangoon debt, there are not £5,000 worth of assets shown, and everything therefore depends on whether it will pay anything or not. Should it prove of small value, the case ought not to be allowed to pass without thorough investigation.

—The shipments of specie from San Francisco to New York from January to July, 1875, and the amount shipped during the same period of 1874, were:

	1875.	1874.
January	$457,982	$ 441,012
February	457,596	4,087,660
March	1,145,467	4,347,810
April	844,141	1,785,000
May	437,218	1,971,000
June	1,143,180	3,425,000
July	105,718	1,300,236
Total	$2,311,348	$17,837,465

—The following shows the coinage executed at the United States mint in Philadelphia during the month of August, 1875:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	12,300	$246,000 00
Silver trade dollars	69,650	69,650 00
Half dollars	424,650	212,650 00
Quarter dollars	644,000	161,000 00
Twenty cents	13,650	2,610 00
Dimes	540,650	54,095 00
Total Silver	1,432,250	$433,702 50
Cents	689,000	6,890 00
Aggregate for month	$2,131,450	$654,592 50

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¼.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Gold opened at 114¾ and closed at 115¼, the two extremes of the day. Rates paid for carrying over the night 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem, and 2 and 6 per annum; loans also made flat. Customs receipts $471,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $88,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Bankers' bills 483¼@483¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government securities. Railroad bonds firm; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad eights sold at 114¾. State bonds steady. Stocks opened firm and higher. Subsequent improvement ranging from ¼@1 percent. Western Union and Erie were the leading features, the former advancing from 79 to 80 and the latter from 17 to 17⅝. At the close the market was strong and the highest prices of the day were current. Western Union, Erie and Northwestern were the favorites. Western Union advanced to 80¼, Erie to 18¼ for common and 38 for preferred and Northwestern to 40¾ for common and 59¾ for preferred. The near approach of a dividend on Western Union no doubt stimulated the rise in that stock. Erie was favorably influenced by the prospective reorganization of the board, and Northwestern was upon reports of pleasant relations with the Pacific railroads. Lake Shore advanced to 57¾, St. Paul to 36¾, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 21 and Hannibal and St. Joseph to 23¼. It is stated that S. T. M. Barlow has resigned the directorship of the Erie railway and that he will be succeeded by David Wells. The books of the Western Union Company close on the 15th inst. for the announcement of the next dividend will be made on Friday and the dividend takes place October 13. There has been a large borrowing demand for Lake Shore and Western Union during the past few days, but to-night Lake Shore it is explained that there is a large short interest in Western Union, however, as it is said the Gould party are having the stock transferred to them in order to control the new election. Transactions in the stock to-day exchange 118,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 41,600 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern, 3,200 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 25,000 Erie and 24,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	80¼	St. Paul	36¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	64½
Adams Express	101½	Wabash	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do preferred	19
American Ex	59½	Fort Wayne	100
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	99½
New York Central	105	Do preferred	118
Erie	18	Chicago & Rock Island	107¾
Do preferred	38	Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	130½
Harlem	130½	Ohio & Mississippi	19
Do preferred	132	Illinois Central	97
Mich. Central	91¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	23¼
Lake Shore	57¾	Burlington & Q	111¾
Northwestern	40¾	Quicksilver & Leads	24
Do preferred	59¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	20½
Illinois Central	96¾	Union Pac. stock	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	Central Pac. bds	91¾
N. J. Central	110¾	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S., coupons, 1881	123½	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1864	117½	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's, coupons	117¼
5-20's, 1867, regist'd	117½	Currency 6's	123½
5-20's, 1867	120½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51¾	Virginia, old	61
Tennessee, new	56¼	Missouri 6's	102
Virginia, new	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 8, 1875. }

The general condition of the wholesale markets to-day was one of moderate activity nearly all branches of trade experiencing a fair average movement, while some lines were especially brisk, although no cases were brought to our notice in which the volume of business was very far above the average. Prospects continue to be good for the purely mercantile interests, as it becomes daily more evident that the agricultural districts will reap large returns for the labor which so attracts speculators. With the stock of gold much further reduced in the country there is no question for

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. MCCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE total arrivals of emigrants at New York to September 1 foot up only 64,000. In 1872, the arrivals for the month of May alone were 56,054.

NONE of the Democratic papers in Iowa publish their platform. It is so poor a light that every bushel and every peck measure of the party must of wisdom hide it.

A NEW mouth disease has made its appearance among the cattle out West. The tongues of the animals affected protrude greatly, and become very much swollen. CARY appears to be suffering from the same disease.

THE Secretary of the Treasury appears confident that the syndicate will take all the remaining five per cents by the first of next November. In case they do the negotiation of the new four and a half per cents will be at once begun.

SUCH rapid preparation is said to have been made for putting into effect the law in relation to the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency as to cause the Secretary of the Treasury some concern about places to store the silver which has accumulated.

THE recently completed census of Boston shows that in the wards having an almost exclusive native population the average number of persons to a family is larger than where the population is of a different nativity. This pretty effectually disposes of one of the theories of the scientists.

"IT is the certainty, more than the severity of punishment, that deters crime," says the new Governor of Kentucky. That is a wise observation, and it is to the neglect of the truth it embodies that the greater portion of the crime from which Kentucky suffers is attributable.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of the "brutalized and vicious elements" of the Democratic party, and which control its action. The phrase contains the best definition of Bummers yet given. The Bummers are the "brutalized and vicious elements" under whose management the Democratic party of Ohio is tottering to its fall.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just rendered an important decision in the case of a church against the city of Boston to recover taxes assessed and paid under protest, ruling that real estate held by a religious society, not more than sufficient to meet its reasonable wants, and devoted to the erection of a church edifice, is exempt from taxation.

THE candidate nominated for Judge in the Berks district, by the Democrats, in thanking the convention for the honor done him, said that he regarded the nomination as "but a just reward for a long lifetime of labor and toil in the Democratic party." When judicial nominations come to be regarded as party rewards, it is time to find some one for that particular judicial place who does not stand in need of such a "reward."

THE Detroit *Post* says that a well known firm in that city, dealers in silver plated ware, recently received an order for some of their goods from the North of England; requesting them to put the lowest possible price on their invoice, as there is a duty of *forty-five per cent.* on plated ware in the tariff of England. They were to charge him privately their regular price. Such is "free trade" in England.

OUR State still maintains its place at the head of the rail manufacturing States. Last year the production amounted to 259,288 tons, Illinois coming next with 125,103 tons. The total production of rails in all the States during the year was 729,413 tons. Iron importations to this country have probably reached their lowest point in amount for the present, and the British rolling mills will never recover the American market for railroad iron.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,770,713; produce exports, $4,146,312, and specie exports, $458,175. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, this year, amount to $241,477,620, against $281,814,056 for the corresponding period in 1874. The total exports of produce during the year are $166,812,641, against $197,859,492 in 1874. The total export of specie since January 1, this year, foots up $61,763,772, against $41,429,542 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE Centennial Bureau of Machinery has issued a set of comprehensive rules and regulations for the guidance of exhibitors in the machinery department. All articles for exhibition in the machinery building will be admitted from January 5th to April 10th, 1876; all heavy and bulky machinery must be set up by April 20th, and all other not later than May 1st. Manufacturers of steam boilers, after notifying the Bureau, are required to deliver their exhibits before March, 1876, all of which must be previously subjected to a hydrostatic test in order to be accepted.

THE sales of short-horn cattle now going on at various points throughout the West, indicate anything but hard times among the farmers. Fancy cows bring $2,000, $3,000, $3,500 and $4,000, according to pedigree and appearance, and the poorest of these fancy cattle bring from $125 to $150 each. It is a cheering sight to see the Western farmers devoting their attention to the improvement of their herds, and to the greater diffusion over the country of blooded stock; but it is much more cheering to know that they are so generally able to indulge in these extreme figures in carrying out that purpose. We have a strong inclination to doubt the wisdom of giving these huge prices for fancy stock; but we are very certain that they could not be obtained if the farming interests of the West were not exceptionally prosperous.

THE acquittal of the principal man charged with an attempt to get up an insurrection of the negroes in Georgia, justifies the belief we expressed at the time, that there had been no attempt worthy of insurrectionary proceedings. The evidence adduced by the prosecution was so trivial that even a Georgia jury was compelled to render a verdict of not guilty. The wholesale arrest of negroes was the result of a scare got up among the whites for political purposes, and the ulterior object was to terrorize the negroes of that part of Georgia and keep them from organizing politically. The trick employed was a dirty one, but it was characteristic of Georgia Democracy, and as the negroes are now probably worse scared than the whites were, at first, the real conspirators, the Democratic politicians, can afford to permit the rendering of verdicts of acquittal.

FROM the reports of the Bureau of Statistics the New York *Bulletin* compiles an interesting table, showing the remarkable increase of our export provision trade during the past five years. In 1869 the value of our exports of hog products and breadstuffs was as follows:

Hog products	$18,300,000
Wheat	24,300,000
Flour	18,800,000
Indian corn	6,800,000
Total	$68,200,000

In 1874, the value of the same articles was:

Hog products	$ 58,500,000
Wheat	101,400,000
Flour	29,300,000
Indian corn	24,800,000
Total	$214,000,000

This shows an increase of $145,800,000, or more than 200 per cent. in the contribution of the leading agricultural products to our export trade, within a period of six years. Facts like these must, as the *Bulletin* says, soon have their effect upon the commercial prosperity of the nation.

BISHOP CAPERS AS A PROPHET.

The Abolition of Slavery Predicted in 1851.

The *Methodist* of September 4 contains a remarkable letter upon the slavery question written in 1854 by Bishop CAPERS, of South Carolina. It is dated at Anderson, S. C., February 25, 1854, and addressed to C. B. DU PRE, in answer to two questions sent him by the latter, the purport of which the Bishop states as follows:

First—You ask: Do I consider the existence of the institution of slavery as the one great impediment in the way of a cordial union of the two branches of the Methodist Church in the United States?

"Second—Do I consider the institution of slavery so well established and so necessary a feature of the economy of the Southern States as to warrant the conclusion that it is and will remain a permanent feature of our civilization?"

The first question the Bishop answers in the affirmative. He considered the slavery question as the "only real, sensible cause of separation between the two churches as organizations." The second question he answers in the negative, and this is the remarkable part of this extraordinary letter, for it contains a distinct, clear and emphatic prediction that slavery would be wiped out by military authority, as the result of the secession of the Southern States.

Those who can project themselves backward to 1854, and recall the state of political affairs as they then existed, will remember that at no period in the history of the country did Slavery appear to be so strong as it did in that year. There was then no organized anti-slavery sentiment: and the slaveholders felt so strong, and so sure of their ability to control the legislation of the Government, that they ventured upon the extreme measure of repealing the Missouri Compromise. It was that repeal, it is true, which aroused the latent, slumbering hostility of the North to slavery; but at the time of its passage, the adherents of that system felt themselves strong enough to attempt any measure necessary to its maintenance and extension.

This, then, was the state of things when Bishop CAPERS' letter was written; and this makes its plain prophecy of the doom of slavery all the more remarkable. The Bishop says:

"I pass to your second question. I do not consider the institution of slavery, or any other institution of mere human origin, so necessary a feature of social life as to challenge the providences of God. But suppose I take a more worldly view of your inquiry.

"I am, and have been for some time, assured in my mind that the mission of African slavery has been accomplished in America, and that the institution in the United States will soon cease to exist. I form my conclusions from the progress of events in the civilized world, and the wonderful developments of Christianity within this century. The politico-economic view of this question has been well taken by Mr. Fox in the exhaustive debate upon the question of emancipation before the British Parliament. No unprejudiced mind can follow that debate and fail to recognize the finger of God indicating to man his duty, and urging him to act in direct opposition to his personal interests. An institution so long grafted upon the body politic of a nation, such as Great Britain, could have been overthrown in no other way than by the mysterious workings of Providence.

"It is simply ridiculous to charge the New England Abolitionists with having originated the idea of negro slavery, and with having inaugurated the agitation of emancipation. Certainly, no educated person would so charge, unless he was appealing to human passion upon the hustings. African slavery originated in man's natural cupidity, and was an institution of Great Britain's before there was a New England known in America. Emancipation came first to be discussed in England *on an advanced idea of Christian civilization*, and can be distinctly traced to the most evangelical of the Christian Church in England. Such, at any rate, is my view of the whole matter, in this, my sixty-fourth year, after having examined the question in every way it has presented itself to my mind. Sofar, then, from regarding the institution as permanent, I do not recognize the first feature of genuine vitality unit. How it is to transpire, whether by a gradual system of emancipation, fixed in our organic law by amendments, or whether in the storm of revolution, I know not; but as sure as I am now writing to you, my dear brother, the institution of slavery in these United States is *doomed*. I do not think that any candid student of history, or any unbiased observer of events as they are now transpiring, can resist this conclusion.

"Why, man alive, there is now abroad in our land the very spirit which, if encouraged, will lead to the overthrow of the institution in the wreck and the awful ruin of revolution. My opportunity for observation in the South and West for the past ten years assures me that unless our madcap politicians adopt some more conciliatory position and compromise their extreme partisan views, the two great parties of principles, fixed in State economy, will be lost in sectional bitterness, and an early Presidential election secure the triumph of the Abolition party. *This will bring about secession on the part of those States who are unwilling to compromise the pride of abstract rights; and then—I shudder at the thought—a bloody revolution, accompanied by the material ruin of the South. Slavery, if this comes to pass, will be abolished by the decree of a military tribunal*, and the pride of my people fearfully humbled before God."

The letter was not written for publication, and was not published. It has now, for the first time, seen the light. The gentleman to whom it was addressed was a Southern man of the ordinary stripe, and he was so offended by its tone that he threw it aside and out of the way. In a letter, authenticating the genuineness of Bishop CAPERS' epistle, Mr. DU PRE says:

"In 1854 the writer, then comparatively a young man about entering life, wrote, at the suggestion of his friends, to the lamented Bishop Capers, asking his advice and opinion as to matters of public character which at that time were occupying the minds of our leading public men. His answer, I frankly confess to you, was so much in conflict with the prevailing spirit of the populace that I could not fully appreciate it, and laid it away among my papers as a *one-sided view* of Church and State affairs. Recently, in overlooking my papers, I came across the letter, which I now regard as a relic of experiences sad and bitter, as one of the most remarkable papers I have ever read."

It was well, probably, for Dr. CAPERS that his letter was *not* published when written. If it had been, he would have been denounced and driven out of the South. That region was not then given to tolerance of any kind, and the man who doubted the divine and perpetuity of slavery was, in its eyes, a traitor and an infidel.

BUMMERS.

This is a word not to be found in the dictionary, and yet it has passed into daily use, and there is a class of men who are described by it better than by any other known term. It is hard to define it; yet every one knows what it means.

The tribe of bummers, like the tribe of vagrants and loafers, has no visible means of subsistence. Its members live upon what they can pick up; and although a degree higher in the scale than the vagrant and the tramp, the bummer is still a full-blood relation of that family.

MICAWBER was a bummer. He waited serenely and patiently for something to turn up, as all bummers do; but the average bummer is somewhat more demonstrative than MICAWBER, when the chance of something turning-up occurs. His scent is as keen as the buzzard's: and where the carcase is there will the bummers be gathered together.

Political conventions and gatherings are the delight of all bummers; but, like all other experts, they have their preferences. They never prefer a Democratic convention or gathering to any other. Their tastes are more thoroughly gratified there than elsewhere; and the lush and loot which invariably follow a Democratic struggle for office is either more abundant or more palatable than that which is obtainable in other quarters, or their natural instincts find freer play in its enjoyment; but, from whatever cause, the bummer feels more at home with the Democrats than anywhere else.

Indeed, so far had this manifestation of preference gone last winter, at the time of the municipal election in Cincinnati, that the *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ of that city, announced with a keen sense of the degradation conveyed by the admission, that the bummers had thorough and complete control of its party. It was to the credit of the *Enquirer* that it tried earnestly so throw off the hateful yoke of this low set of party rulers; but it was not to its credit that, after the bummers defeated it in this effort, it turned in and supported the ticket they had forced upon the party.

The Democratic managers in that city have felt keenly the discredit of being associated with a controlling class of political loafers and blowhards, and small blame to them; but the majority are hard to beat. The County Committee called its meetings in the parlors of a first-class hotel, in the hope that the bummers would not dare intrude there, and selected a place for the County Convention to which entrance could be had only upon tickets of admission. But although it was possible to exclude the bummers from hotel parlors and from other select gatherings, it was not possible to exclude them from the primary meetings. There the bummer was supreme; and there he took good care to maintain his supremacy in his party. It was a very healthy ambition on the part of decent men to have their party managed by gentlemen; but it was totally impracticable to realize it, against the more numerous hordes of another class, as the respectable Democrats of Cincinnati have found out. The bummers are still in the majority, there.

And not only in Cincinnati. In Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, or wherever else you choose to go, the bummer reigns supreme as the controlling element in the Democratic party. CARY is the prince of the bummers in Ohio; and he is succeeding in calling around him, wherever he goes, the freebooters, the rowdies, the waiters upon Providence and the unlovely swarm of petty adventurers to whose control the Democratic party seems to have been abandoned by such decent Democrats as THURMAN, PUGH, GROESBECK, and men of their class.

It is a melancholy thing to see a once great party surrendered thus to swash-bucklers and swaggerers; but it is a consolation to know that the people still remain behind, and will save the State from the danger of bummer rule. The Democratic party may submit to the disgrace of it; the State never will.

THE EXTENT OF THE CORN CROP.

A letter from a corn-grower in Champaign county, Illinois, to the *Country Gentleman*, gives some very suggestive figures as to the corn crop of 1875; and to those who never looked at the aggregate results of a crop so common as this, the figures will justly seem enormous.

The county of Champaign, Illinois, to begin with, has, according to this correspondent, an area of 758,000 acres; and of this amount, the assessors return 218,000 as being this year in corn. There are 102 counties in the State, and he estimates that 75 of these will this year have as large an area of corn as Champaign, and that the other 26 will average at least half the amount returned for that county. This would give an aggregate of 19,702,000 acres, or, say in round numbers twenty millions of acres devoted to the growth of corn in that one State alone.

The appearance of this crop throughout Illinois may be classed, without any exaggeration, as magnificent: and the correspondent referred to declares that he is putting the average at an exceedingly low figure when he puts it at thirty bushels to the acre. The average will, beyond all doubt, be largely in excess of this figure. This would give a total for Illinois of 600,000,000 bushels.

Then it is safe to say that Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri will each have a crop nearly, if not quite as large as Illinois. But putting Ohio at half, or 300,000,000 bushels, Indiana at 400,000,000, and Iowa and Missouri at 500,000,000 each, and we have, for these five States, a grand total of 2,300,000,000 bushels. Besides these States Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are all large corn-producing States, and it is safe to put the aggregate of these nine States at 1,100,000,000, bringing the aggregate up to 3,400,000,000: and the remaining States certainly produce enough to swell it to 4,000,000,000 for the entire Union.

It is difficult to grasp such figures as these, and comprehend fully their import: but we may get at a practical result by valuing this enormous crop at fifty cents a bushel. At that price the crop would yield $2,000,000,000, or enough to pay off the national debt!

And this is but one item of the year's product. There are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hay, tobacco, fruit, hemp, and various other smaller items, to say nothing of cotton, sugar and rice. Leaving out these whole items last named and what an enormous aggregate is presented! We have no means of ascertaining even the approximate totals of the grain crop: but the wheat product of the country alone—not the exportable surplus but the entire yield—would certainly come very near the corn crop in actual value.

In the days of the discussion over the various aspects of the slavery question, the cotton crop was exalted into great prominence, as to value, because the bulk of it was exported; but the census returns were invoked to show that the hay crop of the country was equal to it, and excelled it in value. The hay crop was consumed at home, and hence was not taken into the statistics of production to any extent; but its actual worth was as great as that of any other product. We may infer, therefore, that the various crops which enter but little or not at all into the export trade, are none the less of immense importance in computing the actual value of the total agricultural productions of the country.

The capacity, the productiveness, and the real wealth of the country have never, yet, been fully comprehended; and it is only when we get down to the details of such a crop as the corn crop, for instance, that we get glimpses of the actual facts. The country is rich, beyond all question, in the immensity of its productions; and a country possessing such abundant sources of wealth has no good excuse for not being prosperous.

THE tendency to give the worst possible coloring to any calamity, and to indulge in the gloomiest fears for the future when sudden injuries are inflicted, led the most of the people of this country to conclude that the entire region devastated by the grasshoppers in Missouri, last spring, was completely ruined by that insect plague. Yet here is what the St. Louis *Republican* now says of the present condition of that region:

"The desolation of Cass and parts of Bates, and Johnson, St. Clair, Jackson, Lafayette and Pettis counties was all it was believed to be. The actual numbers that filled the newspapers at the time; indeed, eye witnesses of the ravaging march of the voracious insects declare that persons living at a distance from the visited region never did and never can realize the havoc wrought. It was during the month of May, when the growth is most active and vigorous, that the insects moved, and they remained long enough to devour every green thing—wheat, oats, corn, grass, foliage and vegetables, leaving nothing but the naked ground and leafless trees, presenting a wintry landscape in the beginning of the summer. It was the 1st of June before they took their departure and allowed the disheartened people to set about the unpromising task of retrieving their losses. All they could do was to replow their bare fields, plant a new corn crop and leave the rest to Providence—and this they did, with many misgivings as to the result. But the result has surprised and delighted them. All the accounts we receive from that region are summed up in one joyful boast—"the biggest corn crop on the face of the earth!" The magnetic stalks, double-eared and sometimes triple-eared, are bending to the ground beneath their unaccustomed burden of grain, and such a growth of grass as Prof. TICE'S mowing machine fails in July and August brought out of the blasted fields, was never seen before. For weeks past the farmers have been cutting prairie grass and making it into hay, and there is now more hay saved in that region than has been seen for years. Late vegetables, too, are promising an abundant yield, and the farmers who, at the beginning of the summer, were looking forward to a winter of starvation, are now the happiest and most thankful people in the State."

The Governor of Missouri was much ridiculed because he instituted a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from the insect marauders, and with very good reason, too; for the people of the smitten counties, who have experienced the blessings of the hand of Providence so plainly, may now, we venture to think, indulge in a day of grateful thanksgiving for it without calling down on their heads the mockery of the unfaithful.

THE Bank of California having been organized under the provisions of a general corporation law, the stockholders became individually liable for its debts. Finding no escape from this responsibility, these stockholders have concluded that it is wisest not only to pay off the old debts, but to create a new bank in place of the old one, with a new subscription of stock. If they will give their personal attention to their new business, and not leave everything in one man's hands, they will probably find that they have taken the right course in first cleaning the old concern out of their way.

The improved tone in financial affairs upon the Pacific coast is an encouraging sign, and it is now more than probable that the panic in that section is over. There is a great deal of solid wealth in California, which has not in any way been affected by RALSTON'S failure and blundering attempts at speculation. The great fault of its solid men has been found, heretofore, in their tendency to grasp everything within reach and concentrate financial power within few hands. Large farms, large banks, large hotels, large mining schemes and railroads covering the State under one management, have been the rage, so far; and when all these large enterprises get yoked together, as they did with RALSTON, the failure of any one brings peril to all.

It is to be hoped that recent lessons have sufficed to teach her moneyed men that the chance of profit in all this concentration is not great enough to compensate for the risk it entails. A more diversified employment of capital would be much safer, and the enlargement of individual interests and enterprise would contribute more to Californian prosperity than all the STANFORDS and RALSTONS she can scare up. When her farms grow smaller and her wealth is diffused into many hands, instead of being centered in the hands of the few, California will become, what she is not now but easily may be, the richest and most prosperous State in the Union.

THE *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* has collected and published the following valuable comparative statistics of the aggregate production of iron and steel in this country last year:

NET TONS.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Pig iron	2,854,558	2,868,278	2,689,413
All rolled iron, including nails	1,941,892	1,906,445	1,859,560
All rolled iron, including nails and excluding rails	941,992	1,076,398	1,110,147
Rails of all kinds	1,000,000	880,077	729,413
Bessemer steel rails	94,070	129,015	74,944
Iron and all other rails	905,930	761,062	584,469
Street rails	15,000	9,430	6,739
Kegs of cut nails and spikes	4,065,322	4,029,704	4,912,180
Merchantable Bessemer steel other than rails	16,430	27,985	31,635
Total of merchantable Bessemer steel	110,500	157,000	176,579
Crucible cast steel	27,360	32,780	34,128
Open-hearth steel	3,000	3,500	7,000
All other steel	7,740	13,714	6,351
Blooms from ore and pig iron	58,000	62,564	61,670

From this summary the *Bulletin* deduces two inferences: First, that the country produced in 1874 much more iron and steel, from pig iron to the finished product, than any person familiar with the trade has ever imagined. Of pig iron we produced only 178,855 net tons less than in 1873. Of all rolled iron, rails included, we produced only 126,885 net tons less than in 1873, and of rolled iron, excluding rails, we actually produced 33,779 net tons more than in 1873. Second, the ability of the country to consume iron and steel since the occurrence of the panic is greater than has been generally recognized; otherwise so much of these products would not have been made. True, we carried over from 1874 to 1875 large stocks of pig iron, rails and other forms of iron, but so we have done in former years. Nevertheless, the *Bulletin* considers it unwise to increase these stocks this year.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Democratic, admits that the nomination of GEGHAN for the Legislature in Hamilton county is evidence of an alliance between the Catholic Church, as a political power, and the Democratic party. It says:

"His nomination on Wednesday was equivalent to saying that the charge of an alliance between the Democratic party and the Catholic Church was not unfounded. We know that it is unfounded, and we therefore repudiate this nomination. The influences which secured the nomination of Geghan were unworthy. The men who forced him before the public at this time did it in a spirit of enmity to the Democratic organization. Such blind, ill-tempered, vicious conduct deserves to be rebuked, and we believe that it will be rebuked, at the polls this fall."

This apparent independence is merely put on for present effect. Before the election occurs the *Enquirer* will be supporting GEGHAN as heartily as any one. The priestly alliance is unpopular, now, and hence the necessity of affecting hostility to it; but the *Enquirer* knows that the nomination of GEGHAN is one of the conditions upon which the Catholics of Ohio support the Democratic ticket, and was therefore a political necessity from which there was no escape.

"WILLIE brewed a peck o' malt." The annual report of the United States Marshals' fees just published, shows the number of malt houses in the country to be 310, with a capacity of 19,000,000 bushels, costing over $10,000,000; employing 1,100 hands and using a capital of $13,000,000. The Canadian barley crop this year will be above the average, and the acreage sown is much larger than in 1874. They expect to be able to export over 6,000,000 bushels. On this side of the border, with the exception of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the crop promises in the aggregate to be of somewhat inferior quality and not above an average in quantity. Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio have, in the aggregate, a poor crop. The yield in Kentucky, Tennessee and Southern Indiana will be about three-fifths in quantity. The California crop is estimated at four million bushels, of which two million can be spared for export.

THE topographer of the Government expedition in the Black Hills has written a letter stating that the newspaper reports concerning the mining resources of that region "are very, very much exaggerated," and that he considers "the reporters and correspondents of those newspapers as very much to blame, as they, being in the field, certainly knew the statements to be false." So far as examined, the various gravel beds and creek bottoms have averaged from nothing up to fifteen cents of gold per pan; the general average from day to day being, he says, about two or three cents per pan. Graphite or plumbago, and galena, a lead ore, have also been reported as existing in large quantities, but he affirms that these substances have not been found. Present indications are described as being anything but promising for the mass of miners that have flocked thither from the States. On the whole, it seems to be an excellent region to stay away from.

IT is by no means unlikely that the Canadian Government may presently have on its hands an ecclesiastical difficulty of a somewhat similar kind to that which is menacing the peace of Germany. Notwithstanding the highest imperial authority ordered the interment of the remains of the excommunicated CHINIQUY in the consecrated portion of the Roman Catholic cemetery at Montreal, the Catholics resist the execution of the order, and have assumed an attitude which, unless the Church backs down, must inevitably result in a bloody collision. Nearly two months ago the ultimatum of the priest was: "I am and shall be obliged to refuse burial to J. GUIBORD in consecrated ground so long as my Bishop forbids it." The matter is assuming a decidedly revolutionary aspect. Even if the corpse is interred in accordance with the orders of the Privy Council, the probabilities are that it will not be suffered to rest undisturbed.

WHAT good crops will do for a State may be inferred from the fact that the nine million bushels of wheat and fifty-five million bushels of corn, which poor grasshopper-ravaged Kansas will raise this year more than will be used as food or seed until another crop, will take into the State not less than twenty-two million dollars. The Leavenworth *Commercial* estimates that there will not be less than five million dollars raised from other exports from the State, such as beef, horses and vegetables, making a sum total of twenty-seven million dollars this year from products of the State. Allowing the population to be six hundred thousand, this will give forty-five dollars to every individual in the State, besides one years' provisions. There are very few of the older States that can make so good a showing. This condition of things cannot fail to exert a good influence upon the people of the State, morally and politically, as well as financially.

The Cloud in the East.

Even by those most interested in the preservation of Turkish dominion in Europe, it is admitted that the overthrow of it is a mere question of time. Only, none of the great powers desire to hasten that process, lest they might find themselves under the necessity of coming to blows about the division of the fragments. Year after year Turkey sinks deeper into debt, and becomes less able to repay it. The rapacity of Mohammedan tax gatherers grows as fast as the insolvency of the State which employs them, and the fire of religious hatred gathers fuel from each new experience of official extortion and license. The acts of oppression which goaded the peasantry of the Herzegovina into rebellion were but the culminating point of a long series of outrages which can be compared to nothing but the license of a brutal soldiery in a conquered territory. The unmentionable barbarities which the Turk has been free to exercise in Europe are as much a reproach to civilization as his presence north of the Dardanelles is an anomaly in the modern distribution of power.—*New York Times.*

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: On Saturday evening last Mrs. Eliza Berringer, of Millville borough, was on her way from Strongstown Indiana county, to Conemaugh Furnace, where she intended taking the mail train for home, having been on a visit to her mother, and had with her a child about three years of age. While walking along the little one became suddenly afflicted with cholera infantum, and in a few minutinutes thereafter was dead. The grief stricken mother carried her dead child to the station, and procured a box in which the remains were deposited, and it was brought up in the baggage car. This was indeed a very sad affliction for the poor mother, and her many friends in Millville sympathize with her in the bereavement she has suffered.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There was a time when Lowell wrote:
"With eyes uplift, the poet's soul should look
Into the Eternal Promise, nor should brook
One prying doubt to shake his faith sublime;
To him the earth is ever in her prime
And dewiness of morning."

But now his vision is gangrened.

A glowing ember of the dying year. September.

A corner in charcoal in the latest financial sensation in New Orleans.

The miners on the snowy range in Colorado are preparing to go into winter quarters.

A new field of coal has been found in Lincolnshire, England, at a depth of 1,790 feet.

The latest fashion in medicine, the drinking of blood for consumption, has passed away.

This splendid weather is rapidly making the corn crop entirely independent of Jack Frost.

The tobacco crop of this year in Connecticut will be the largest and heaviest ever harvested.

The beauty of the English lake district is being utterly ruined by railways, factories and coal smoke.

To accommodate Bill Allen, a special department for centenarians is to be provided at the Centennial.

"Ho! every one that thirsteth." The wine yield of California this year will be greater than ever.

Homeopathy finally has full official recognition in New York. This is an important advance.

The news from the business circles in the West has a very cheerful aspect. The worst is behind us.

Broom corn this year promises to sweep into Morris county, Kansas, over a quarter of a million of dollars.

There's another new moon, but we did not see it over our left shoulder. Creditors will please take notice.

Dana is to be immortalized. The great French artist, Dore, is painting on an immense canvas "The Hell of Liars."

"Ben," the educated pig, has left Saratoga. He met many friends and associates there, and had a good time generally.

The brother of an Irish peer has been caught by a peering servant stealing money from the cash-box of his London club.

That inflated, transparent, breech-loading, wide-at-the-muzzle, scattering blatherskite, Sham Cary, is still fizzing and banging away.

"He neither fought like a man, nor surrendered like a gentleman." That refers to Jeff. Davis, and compasses the matter perfectly.

"Dana, of the New York *Sun*, declines an invitation to address a Pennsylvania Agricultural Society." He daresn't accept. He is an outlaw.

The Western Episcopal churches, in accordance with the resolutions of the last annual council, are beginning to hold harvest home services.

According to the big Injun of the St. Louis *Republican*, Boyton's description of his landing near the cliffs of Dover was given in Chalktaw.

"Physician, heal thyself." Dio Lewis is down with dyspepsia, while people who turn up their noses at his hygienic suggestions are vulgarly healthy.

A big dentistry job. Those Mississippi jetties are to cost $8,250,000, and $1,000,000 a year for twenty years is to be paid for keeping the mouth in order.

Carpet snakes have been introduced into Martinique to destroy more venomous reptiles, and now the people want to know what is good for carpet-snakes.

The summer resorts in New Jersey, except those on the sea coast, have not done well this year. Malaria has prevailed to a great extent, also mosquitoes, chills and fever and the "marsh fever."

"Three revenue agents," chuckles the Marietta (Ga.) *Journal*, "who informed on some illicit distillers up in the mountains on the Georgia and North Carolina line, were recently found suspended from a tree, with a 'tie-back cravat' around their necks, dead as a mackerel without any salt." It hardly pays to be a decent citizen in that section.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Mary Walker, supposed to be only on a visit or on exhibition, has actually hung out a shingle as a practitioner in Salt Lake City.

Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Holmes, Saxe and other poets have been invited to Baltimore to witness the unveiling of the Poe monument.

Ah Jack was shot and killed instantly at San Luis Obispo, California, last week, by his own countrymen for cutting off his pig-tail. Ah, Jack, you missed your cue sadly in that shear.

"Harvey, you can rest awhile, and I will spread the hay," is what David Sweat, of Webster, Mass., ninety-two years old, said to his son, the other day, after working on the farm all the morning.

Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough is dangerously ill at his residence in Washington city. He has been suffering from rheumatic gout for some time past, and it is feared he will not recover.

John Boggs, of Indiana, a wealthy landholder, was married the other day to Miss Lucy H. Cook, after an engagement of twenty-five years. It is to be hoped the brief remnant of their days may be crowned with a degree of happiness commensurate with their patience, out we cannot forbear to remark that Boggs is just a trifle too bogglesome and conservative.

Miss Ada Luck, of Carthage, Ohio, won a cookstove at the Cincinnati fair as "the best and most expeditious cook." In thirty minutes she cooked, and cooked well, potatoes, chicken, pork-and-beans steak, tomatoes and corn, and made coffee, tea, pie and biscuit, and set the table in the neatest style. The young man will be in luck who gets her for a help-meet.

John Lynden, in illiterate English coachman, who two years ago married the daughter of Colonel John Hancock, of Chicago, and was abandoned by his wife, a lovely, wealthy and educated girl, immediately after the ceremony, has just died. Mrs. Lyndon's parents sued for a divorce, but the case had not been finally decided. The marriage caused much scandal at the time.

Mrs. Mary Vaughn, a native of Virginia, celebrated her hundredth birthday, in Williamson county, Tennessee, the other day, and a large number of her 450 living descendants gathered around her on that occasion. She is the mother of seven sons and eight daughters, all giants in stature, and in the crowd that came to celebrate her centennial anniversary, there was scarce a man of less stature than six feet.

The matter of the incarceration of Dr. Buchu Helmbold, in which a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted on the application of his counsel, has been amicably settled. The Doctor is declared to be perfectly sane and that his memory is not in the least impaired. His detention by a near friend is said to have been due solely to a desire to keep him away from exciting company.

The Earl of Beauchamp has discovered among his family papers a large number of the letters of Sarah Jennings, who became the wife of Colonel John Churchill, and was the "Mrs. Freeman" of Queen Anne's friendly hours. These epistles of one of the most active political *intrigantes* of the Court of William and Mary, as well as that of Anne, are to be published under the title of the "Private Correspondence of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough."

Admiral Collins could not have been buried with more solemn rites in his own country than he was at Callao, on the 11th of August. The Peruvian Minister of War had issued an order directing that the honors due to a General of Division in active service be shown to the memory of the American Admiral. The members of the Lima Cabinet attended the funeral, together with the Diplomatic and Consular Corps. When the corpse of the Admiral was brought from his ship to the mole of Callao, it was saluted by the guns of the Peruvian artillery and by volleys of musketry fired by a division of troops from Lima.

Chivalry Dead.

Porte Crayon writes: It was really the discovery of printing that killed chivalry, soul and body. Then the power that comes of knowledge passed over to the unarmed people. The unlettered prince could no longer delegate the writing and reading of his letters to a hired varlet, and the doughty Douglas dared no longer boast,

"Thank Heaven that no son or mine
Save Gawain ever penned a line."

It became a question of learning to read, instead of learning to ride. Life is not long enough for both. Warriors were superseded by philosophers, tournaments by scholastic disputations; study bowed the stalwart frame, the pen cramped the iron hand, Latin and Greek quelled the passionate energy, while subtleties and dogmas addled the simple brain of knighthood, incidentally engendering more quarrels than all the gunpowder, percussion and nitro-glycerince since discovered have ever been able to settle. It was the discovery of printing, then, that overturned chivalry, and is undermining many other ancient systems that people don't suspect. Whatever of knightly spirit remains in the nineteenth century, high-cocked bonnets and Colt's revolvers will certainly exterminate. "The age of chivalry is indeed past."

"The knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust;
Their souls are with the saints we trust."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Shippensburg *Democratic Chronicle* takes two or three columns to tell why it wants Barr for Governor.

The Prohibition Convention of Philadelphia met again on the 1st inst., and adjourned to the 14th. Cause, not enough delegates present.

Hon. Eli Slifer peremptorily declines to be a candidate on the Democratic ticket for State Treasurer, and says that, even if nominated and elected, he would not serve.

Anton F. Englebert has declined the Democratic nomination for Treasurer in Dauphin county. Anton is a man of many "stamps," and his nomination was made with the expectation that he would bleed freely to carry on the campaign.

The following is the Temperance ticket of Bradford county: Sheriff—John F. Satterlee; Prothonotary—Benjamin M. Peck; Register and Recorder—O. J. Chubbuck; Treasurer—Charles M. Hall; Commissioners—Harrison Black and M. L. Rockwell; Auditors—W. Lewis Lantz and George W. Brown.

The following is the Democratic ticket of Wyoming county: Sheriff—H. P. Carter; Prothonotary—A. B. Fitch; Register and Recorder—J. R. Mahon; County Commissioners—Philip Thomas, Theodore Williams; Auditors—J. G. Spaulding, W. J. Bennett; Coroner—Dr. E. S. Wheeler.

Following is the Republican ticket in Lawrence county: Senator—Samuel McKinley (subject to decision of District Conference); Prothonotary—S. C. McCreary; Treasurer—John Blevins; Commissioners—James D. Bryson, Robert Mehard; Auditors—Lafayette Baldwin, William Weller; Coroner—David P. Jackson.

In Bradford county the Republicans have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—Andrew J. Layton; Prothonotary—Captain Benjamin M. Peck; Register and Recorder—Cephas E. Andrus; Treasurer—Major J. C. Robinson; Commissioners—Captain George W. Kilmer, Maurice J. Coolbaugh; Auditors—Danverse Bourne, J. R. Brasted; Coroner—D. B. Walker.

We suggest to our Democratic editorial friends, who just now are having a lucid interval of temperance profession at least, the propriety of forming Democratic Audley Browne Clubs, composed exclusively of Democratic voters, pledged to vote for the Temperance State ticket. This will be honest and.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Franklin *Repository* thinks that the Republicans have only to close up the ranks and do their duty "to march forward to victory under the banner of our gallant leader, Hartranft. Enemies have assailed him, but their darts have always fallen harmless at his feet. As he stood the fire of the enemy at Fort Steadman unharmed, so will he pass through the present ordeal unscathed."

The Republicans of Crawford county have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—Edward S. Skeels; Treasurer—James G. Foster; Prothonotary—Andrew J. McQ